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U.S., NATO ABUSE PROCESS OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

AU061707 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Europe Wants to Live in Peace"]

[Text] All of 9 years have passed since the day when the CSCE Final Act was signed in Finland's capital. In this basic document of postwar international practice, the top representatives of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada have drawn a line under the changes that have taken place on our continent after World War II. The adopted principles of mutual relations -- noninterference in the affairs of other states; strict respect for independence and the inviolability of borders; the ban on the use of, or threat by, military force; support of mutually advantageous economic cooperation; and the knowledge and exchange of the peoples' cultural values -- have placed the relations among European nations on new foundations and have opened the way toward a gradual and final solution to the main task of the present; to maintain peace and avert a nuclear catastrophe.

In the same way that it was not an easy matter to push through the idea of an all-European conference (the socialist countries, which stood at the birth of this idea, exerted an extraordinary effort to achieve it), it was obvious from the very beginning that the implementation of the Final Act as a whole in international life would become the object of a sharp political struggle.

The United States and some of its allies in NATO have been, and still are, systematically trying to abuse the Final Act for meddling in the internal affairs of the socialist countries; out of the indivisible whole of the act they are plucking out only what suits them at the moment, refusing to respect the stipulations which set down the basic rules for relations between the European states -- relations based on mutual respect, on the endeavor to achieve a better understanding, on the development of cooperation in all spheres.

It is their endeavor to force the socialist countries to agree to the West's open meddling in their internal affairs under the pretext of alleged respect for the Helsinki Final Act. By its overt actions aimed at disrupting the socialist states and at creating and supporting in them some kind of "domestic opposition" -- its fifth column -- American imperialism practically embarked, immediately after the signing of the Helsinki documents, on the path of breaking up the all-European process that had so hopefully begun.

The United States has also sharply attacked the principles of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Under the Reagan administration, the policy of embargoes and sanctions aimed against the socialist countries and renewed by President Carter was further developed, and has become part and parcel of American foreign policy. Let us recall the mere fact of the embargo on exports of American grain to the Soviet Union in 1980; the following Reagan ban on exports of technical equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline; or the set of sanctions levied by the United States with regard to Poland. In the last few months, the American Government has placed extraordinary pressure on its allies to make them limit their economic cooperation with the socialist states. For this purpose it is making use of the Cocom (Coordination Committee), a cold war relic with its headquarters in Paris. All this contradicts the spirit of the Final Act, the process of all-European cooperation, and the interests of European peoples. It is no coincidence that the West European countries, too, are opposing the American pressure, because they want to keep the advantages yielded by the trade and economic cooperation with the socialist states.

The American Government has undertaken a sharp frontal attack against those principles of the Final Act which determine the basic norms of relations between the participating states, which establish the political balance of World War II, and which set up new foundations for the coexistence of European states. As a document based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, the Final Act is hampering American imperialism in its realization of plans for the revision of the postwar arrangement in Europe, in the realization of its plans for a crusade against communism, which was declared by President Reagan. It was no "slip of the tongue," when American Secretary of State Schultz cast doubt on the principles of the postwar arrangement in Europe this January, at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. It is also no coincidence that he chose for this the Stockholm conference, in particular, a conference which is one of the direct fruits of the process of all-European cooperation. Likewise, the declarations made by the Bonn government of the "renewal of German unity" and on "overcoming the split of Germany" follow the same aim. The aggressive circles of imperialism want to foist on Europe the path of confrontation and armament, instead of the path of cooperation and disarmament. In this context, the deployment of new American nuclear missiles that are targeted on the states of the Warsaw Pact, which has been taking place since the end of last year in spite of the protests of the overwhelming majority of the public in the countries which are directly affected, represents extraordinary danger for the European Continent.

The U.S. Government, and together with it the governments of the NATO states that agreed to the deployment of new American first-strike missiles, have taken a heavy responsibility on themselves, because this has enhanced the risk of a destructive nuclear war, enhanced the threat to the countries which are accepting the new American nuclear weapons, and seriously deteriorated the situation in Europe and in the world.

By taking this step, the United States has frustrated the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as negotiations on strategic arms. By its other decisions -- to continue blocking the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe; to prevent the achievement of an agreement on the ban and liquidation of chemical weapons; and, above all, by its endeavor to militarize outer space -- the United States has confirmed that it has staked everything on the policy of gross force, on the endeavor to achieve military supremacy with the aim of eradicating communism from the map of the world "unpunished." Naturally, this has nothing in common with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, which also bears the signature of an American president.

This kind of policy quite justly evokes increasing alarm and resistance among the broad strata of the public in the West European countries themselves.

The CSSR has adopted, together with the Soviet Union and the other allies, timely and adequate countermeasures which have prevented the aggressive U.S. and NATO circles from carrying out their plans for achieving military supremacy by deploying new nuclear weapons in Europe. The Warsaw Pact states have proved that extortion has no effect on them, that they have sufficient strength to ensure their security. However, at the same time they have always striven, and they continue to strive, to find a way out of this situation, and to break the ominous spiral of armament and of growing tension.

The Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee last January proved the socialist countries' sincere interest in a continuation of everything positive that was initiated 9 years ago by the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. That session submitted to the world far-reaching proposals, aimed at improving the international situation, at overcoming the most critical problems of international security.

This particularly applies to the proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

The fraternal socialist states spoke just as resolutely in favor of the policy of peace and cooperation at the Moscow CEMA conference this June. In the jointly adopted declaration, the top representatives of the CEMA states affirmed "their resolve to proceed in the interests of ensuring peace and of normalizing international relations in the economic sphere."

The peace line of the socialist countries, a line in which the CSSR, too, is actively participating within the framework of the coordinated policy of the Warsaw Pact states, is increasingly winning authority and the support of all sensible people throughout the world. In spite of the attempts undertaken by the most reactionary forces of imperialism to relieve the Helsinki Final Act of all substance and to push Europe and the world back into the times of the cold war, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the seed which has sprouted in Helsinki is viable, and that it is pushing its way upward in spite of all obstacles. It is as the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session stressed: "Despite the entire complicated nature of the current situation, there exist possiblities for overcoming the present dangerous phase in the development of international relations." The entire effort of our foreign policy, based on the political, economic, as well as military strength of the countries of the socialist community -- strength which serves unambiguously the cause of peace -- is aimed at achieving this. This corresponds to the vital interests of our peoples, to the vital interests of the entire population of our continent, which wants to live and work in peace, without the fear of the threat of a nuclear war.

RELATIONS WITH SWITZERLAND HAILED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU061859 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Memorable Event in the History of the Swiss People"]

[Excerpts] Today is a historic day in the history of the Swiss people. On 1 August 1291 the Swiss Confederation was formed, a result of the Swiss people's efforts to achieve independence and national unity inspired by their desire for freedom and sovereignty.

The Albanian people have always viewed sympathetically the Swiss people's achievements, and the results of this sympathy and benevolence are the normal and friendly relations which have existed for some years between our peoples -- relations which are reciprocated and developing continuously. Our people, in their relations with the Swiss and other peoples, have always aimed at strengthening their sincere and reciprocal relations in the interest of peace.

Diplomatic relations were established between Switzerland and Albania in 1970. From the start, relations between our countries have developed normally; they have been correct and inspired by a mutual desire to further develop them. The peoples of our two countries have sympathetically followed the political situation in their respective countries and congratulated each other on their achievements and developments in various fields. This has been well documented in each country's press.

Albania, inspired by reciprocal interest, has taken concrete steps toward normal and positive developments in its relations with Switzerland. The continued trade and cultural relations between our two peoples and countries are in the interests of both. This is evident from Albania's participation in international trade fair organized in Switzerland and the recent agreement on road transportation between Albania and Switzerland; this documents the enlargement of these agreements into various fields in order to strengthen friendship and cooperation in the future.

"As in the past," said Comrade Enver Hoxha, the leader of the people of Albania, at the Eighth AWP Congress, "we sincerely desire to improve and further our relations with Switzerland in a friendly and positive direction, which we have already started."

The Albanian people have and will value Switzerland's attitude in the international arena. Switzerland has always expressed itself against the aggressive military blocs, for peace and the maintenance of freedom and independence of all nations. Historically Switzerland is a free and democratic country, has never meddled in international quarrels, and never taken sides against anyone. It is because of this that the United Nations has established many organizations on its territory which operate freely and without any obstacles whatsoever. The Albanian people value the constructive attitude of Switzerland, which in itself is a contribution to the preservation of peace on our continent and the whole world.

UPPER VOLTA'S SANKARA GREETED ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041305 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 4 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the National Council and Revolution [as received] and head of state of Upper Volta, Thomas Sankara:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Upper Volta, it is my pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, and through you to the people of Upper Volta the warmest greetings and wishes.

"The Albanian people rejoice sincerely over the successes achieved by the people of Upper Volta in their efforts and struggle for the continuous consolidation of the national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and reaction and wish them further successes.

"Conveying to you and to the friendly people of Upper Volta the best wishes for the all-round development of the country, I express my conviction that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will develop constantly in the interest of the two countries and of the struggle against imperialism".

BETTER APPLICATION OF SCIENCE IN ARMY URGED

AU041628 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Scientific Research Work Must Better Serve the Fulfillment of Military Tasks"]

[Text] As in all other fields of life, research and scientific work is developing and exerting its strong influence in raising the country's defense potential. The constant dissemination of research and scientific work in the Army is one of its characteristics; this not only occurs within the walls of genuine scientific institutions, but also takes place and is applied in the field, where the personnel of the various military structures are being trained. Particularly valuable experience has been gained in the military schools and in the army units in Shkoder, Korce, Berat, Mat, and Gjirokaster Districts, as well as in some sections in central departments which, under the guidance of the party organs and basic organizations, have adopted more concrete measures to further develop military thinking, and to resolve important questions pertaining to military and political training by stimulating the thinking of socialists, cadres, and all the army personnel.

Studies have been carried out in a number of units to further raise and consolidate the party's leadership role in the Army, and to work out and implement the principles and demands of the people's military art, particularly with regard to the major forms of combat, and in accordance to the various arms and services. Of particular importance are the studies carried out in the field of the history of our people's military art, particularly that of the antifascist national liberation struggle, its experience, as well as in the compilation of a military encyclopedia, military terminology textbooks, and so forth. Some of these studies pertain to more concrete problems, such as the increased firing effectiveness of various types of weapons, the perfecting of the communications system, the revision of combat-readiness norms, the prolongation of the life of weapons, the increase in military equipment, ammunition, clothing, and other material and monetary assets, and so forth. A large circle of specialists, cadres and servicemen are involved in these studies and have given a further impetus to the technological-scientific revolution in military units and in the free military schools.

Relying on the experience gained hitherto, the party has instructed that research and scientific work, both practical and theoretical, must be raised to a higher standard in the free military schools, as well as in the field units, aiming at the practical application of the demands of the people's military art.

It is necessary to further disseminate military and scientific work, as well as to improve it, that it may keep ahead of the problems pertaining to the further revolutionization of training and the maintenance and mastering of weapons and equipment, and that it may open up new prospects for the future. This must include the further development of the work aimed at the constant and all-round integration of army personnel, perfection of combat skills, becoming acquainted with the latest developments in the military tactics of potential enemies and mastering their weapons and equipment, assuring proper coordination between the various arms and services, carrying out complete studies of the terrain, and so forth. It is necessary to attach greater importance to all-round tactical exercise in which, regardless of the fact that objectives have been reached, there are still cases of insufficient care with regard to the research and studies carried out both before and after their completion, in order to scientifically generalize their values.

The attainment of these targets requires a more perfect organization, guidance, and coordination at the base and at the center. This means that thematic plans, both current and future, must be worked out with precision and in accordance with the concrete combat tasks of every unit. One important requirement is to ensure a better coordination of the work carried out by the various sectors, commands, and scientific teams, as well as to consolidate the links between the units and free military schools, on the one hand, and the scientific institutions on the ground, on the other hand. Routine and compaignlike work and the underrating of bureaucratic procrastinations still observable in particular cases become a serious obstacle in this, as in other fields. The party organs and organizations are therefore dutybound to guide the entire research and scientific work in a qualitative and concrete manner.

It is important that everyone should understand well that it is not possible to work and to lead empirically and on the basis of old practices. Under the guidance of party organs and basic organizations the commands and staffs must, therefore, show a greater interest in the further development of studies and scientific activities, considering this at all times to be an integral and indivisible part of their work, a question of great importance in successfully fulfilling all tasks pertaining to training and combat readiness.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ROMANIA REPLACED -- By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Zoi Toska has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Republic of Romania, replacing Comrade Jordan Pani. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 84 AU]

MURRA AT MILITARY SCHOOL -- A graduation ceremony was held this afternoon at the Enver Hoxha Joint Officers Higher School in Tirana. The ceremeny was attended by servicemen, teachers, students, and other guests. Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of people's defense; Tefta Cami, minister of education; and other comrades also attended. Serviceman Rustem Peci delivered a speech on the occasion. Simon Ballabani, deputy minister of people's defense, addressed those present in the name of the Ministry of People's Defense. A telegram was sent by the meeting to Comrade Enver Hoxha, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 84 AU]

ANTONOV'S LEGAL COUNSEL REJECTS ALBANO'S CHARGES

AU060815 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 3 (BTA) -- The opinion of Antonio Albano, deputy prosecutor general at the Roman Court of Appeal, on the charges of Bulgarian complicity in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II, is not objective. To put it in the mildest of terms, it is the result of an accusatorial bias.

This is the conclusion drawn by Mr Aleksandur Dospevski, a Bulgarian lawyer who is the legal counsel to Sergey Antonov, the Bulgarian national who, upon the slanderous accusations of the Turkish terrorist Agca, has been detained for a whole year and a half now by the Italian authorities.

Today's issue of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT paper carries a large article by Mr Aleksandur Dospevski under the title "Prosecutor's Opinion at Variance With Facts and Truth."

"The disgusting plan to charge the Bulgarians Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev with involvement in the monstrous crimesdoes not and cannot possibly stand any chance of success", writes the Sofia lawyer.

He emphasizes that the most definite conclusion which can be drawn from the prosecutor's report of Albano, as quoted by American journalist Claire Sterling in THE NEW YORK TIMES (despite the fact it is covered by the secret of investigation under Art. 307 of the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure), is that the charges of "the Bulgarians Antonov, Ayvazov, and Vasilev's involvement and complicity in the conspiracy and the assault are not at all substantiated."

"Deputy Prosecutor General Albano has sunk to the uneviable position to demand that investigating magistrate Dr Ilario Martella bring to trial the accused Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev upon charges of an offense which they have neither committed nor are there any proofs of them having committed it," points out the legal counsel to Sergey Antonov. The lawyer Mr Dospevski produces many instances to show that Prosecutor Albano has no justification to credit the terrorist-assassin Agca, whose false testimony is the sole source in support of the groundless demand.

In connection with the various claims of Prosecutor Albano to the effect that "Agca's testimony has been objectively confirmed in the explanations provided by the rest of the accused," the Bulgarian lawyer notes: "This conclusion is utterly unfounded. Prosecutor Albano's interpretation of the explanations provided by the rest of the accused speaks right to the contrary. Neither of them has made any confession of their involvement in a plot to assassinate the pope, or of any involvement of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev in this plot, or of having ever met them. The prosecutor is not pleased with this and calls them 'liars'.

"The three accused Bulgarians have rejected all slanders. Their objections have been proved. Under the circumstances, Albano's conclusion is incomprehensible. From the viewpoint of legal structures this conclusion is groundless. It does not correspond to the accusations of the rest of the accused, but rather distorts them."

The legal counsel to Sergey Antonov emphasizes that Prosecutor Albano makes no reference to a single piece of testimonial evidence or documents in writing which establish a "Bulgarian connection" to the attack, save Agca's testimony. His argumentation of the motives of the conspiracy and of its mechanism represents unsubstantiated speculations, entirely based on Agca's slanders.

In the opinion of the Bulgarian lawyer there is no verbal and written evidence in this case. "Otherwise, Prosecutor Albano would not miss the opportunity to indicate which pieces of evidence provide the source of his concrete information."

The lawyer Mr Dospevski arrives at the conclusion that Albano's prosecutor's opinion represents as genuine people, objects, phenomena, acts, etc., which have never existed.

"Jurisprudence has long established that if an untenable presumption concerning something which has never existed is upgraded to the status of a true fact, it is defined as fiction. Fiction is always at variance with objective truth and therefore is rejected by the self-respecting judicial authorities as a means of establishing the truth," Mr Dospevski underlines.

"Prosecutor Albano's fictions will not convince anybody in the involvement of the accussed Bulgarians in the attack on the pope," he adds.

Dwelling on a number of allegations of Agca, which the latter has later withdrawn, the Bulgarian lawyer raises the question of the information source for the Turk. "These questions should be answered by the Italian magistrate's office, which has tolerated a breach in the conditions of solitary confinement imposed on the convict. Until then the verification of the descriptions repeated by Agca, should not be taken in consideration by the investigation. They are not fit to use even as 'clues'" points out the legal counsel of Sergey Antonov.

In the opinion of Mr Dospevski another untrue conclusion in the prosecutor's report is that Agca has always managed to provide precise descriptions of the portraits, habits, command of languages, etc. of the accused.

For instance, he has claimed that Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev spoke English, while no one of them understands this language and this has been positively ascertained.

Agca has alleged that Vasilev was taller than Ayvazov, while in actual fact Todor Ayvasov is taller than Zhelyu Vasilev by a head.

Agca has alleged that he knew Ayvazov and that the latter is "the running man, pistol in hand" in St Peter's Square on the pictures taken by Lowen Newton. Later on Agca had to change the description and declare that the running man on the photo was the Turk Celenk.

Agca "recognized" Celenk following the December 1982 press conference in Sofia when the whole world could see on the TV screens that Todor Ayvazov bears no likeness to the one running on the photo.

In a similar manner Agca has changed his testimony to the effect that he knew Antonov's wife.

"How is it possible that with so many facts unmasking Agca's lies, Prosecutor Albano still believes him?", asks the Bulgarian lawyer Dospevski.

And he gives the answer: The "procedural routine to reproduce the facts in the case of the attack, what is called in legal practice 'reply' (the explanation of an accused who lays charges on another accused to have committed a crime) has been irrelevantly used by the deputy prosecutor general of the Roman Court of Appeal. This is his only motivation to consider the prosecution substantiated."

In connection with Prosecutor Albano's claim that Agca's testimony is trustworthy, as the Turkish terrorist "has voluntarily turned King's evidence" after he found out that he was ditched by his accomplices and patrons, the lawyer Dr Dospevski writes: "Isn't it quite obvious that the assassin's 'voluntary collaboration' with Italian justice, begun in May 1982 and ongoing now, has been entirely prompted by his hope of an earlier release, and that it amounts to his base scheme to bring other people before the bar? Now it is public knowledge that two agents of the Italian secret services, Major Petrucelli and Dr Buonagura, visited Agca in prison, and one month after this visit, in the beginning of February 1982, Agca notified his lawyer that the agents had promised him to serve only 10 years if he would cooperate. And the situation changed. In May 1982 Agca 'started remembering' and a bit later the beginning of the 'Bulgarian connection' in the attack on the pope was set. A year later another plot involving the Bulgarians was fabricated: a conspiracy to kill Lech Walesa during his stay in Rome."

Mr Dospevski recalls that due to these fabrications, investigating magistrate Dr Martella has brought charges against Agca of having committed defamation of character while testifying before an official state body.

The lawyer Mr Dospevski considers that the report of Prosecutor Albano, which is at variance with the facts in the case, should not bring the accused before the bar, "as jurisprudence is governed by the principles of the law and not by unfounded opinions." "Relevant in the case is the provision of Art. 378 of the Italian Code of Legal Procedure under which an accused cannot be brought to trial unless sufficient proof be produced of the charges against him," he writes.

"The charges of involvement of the Bulgarian nationals Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev in the assassination attempt on the pope are not only insufficiently substantiated; they lack any proof whatsoever," underlines the lawyer Mr Dospevski, legal counsel to Sergey Antonov.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CPSU ON SOYUZ-12 SUCCESS

AU0l0903 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people most cordial greetings on the occasion of the successful completion of the Soyuz T-12 space flight commanded by Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov, USSR pilot-cosmonaut and twice Hero of the Soviet Union; Svetlana Savitskaya, board engineer, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and USSR pilot-cosmonaut; and Igor Volk, cosmonaut-researcher.

We and the entire Bulgarian public admire the heroism and professional skill of the Soviet cosmonauts, the successful fulfillment of the new complicated space programs, the heroic deed of Svetlana Savitskaya, the first woman to walk and work in space, and mostly the latest great achievement of Soviet science and technology in the peaceful research and mastering of space. This latest space victory of the great Soviet Union is a further expression of the Leninist peaceful policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union as well as of the creative power and genius of the Soviet people and of the tremendous achievements of the fraternal Soviet people in comprehensively improving advanced socialism.

We wish you, from our hearts, dear comrades, all the participants in the training for and achievement of this remarkable space flight, and all Soviet people further great successes in the future implementation of the peaceful Soviet space program and of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress as well as in the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS DIMITROV ORDER TO AKEL LEADER

AU061702 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Aug 84 pp 1, 6

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at the 3 August ceremony at the Evksinograd Residence in Varna awarding Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order]

[Text] Dear Comrade Papaioannou, it is with happiness and satisfaction that I fulfill the instruction of our party and state to award you with the highest Bulgarian distinction -- the Georgi Dimitrov Order. You have been awarded this order for the second time because of your great work in the struggle against imperialism, fascism, and reaction, for peace, democracy, and socialism; in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement; and for your great contribution to developing the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] and the sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cyprus.

The order bearing the face of Georgi Dimitrov -- the great son of the Bulgarian people, which you receive today in connection with your 75th birthday, is in recognition of your laudable life's activity, dear Comrade Papaioannou.

The Communists and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria know well, deeply respect, and admire your remarkable activity as a fearless revolutionary, fierce patriot, and internationalist who way back in his youth associated himself with the struggle of the working people for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress. Your life has encompassed work in the Cypriot mines, struggle in the ranks of the English workers movement, participation in the Spanish Civil War, and struggle for the preservation of Cypriot independence.

We know and highly value you not only as a noted figure of the Cypriot and international communist and workers movement, but also as a brilliant journalist and speaker and a good comrade and friend known for his human warmth, diligence, selflessness, and proverbial modesty.

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria you are known, respected, and loved as a loyal friend of our country and a passionate fighter for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and AKEL and the friendship between the Bulgarian and Cypriot peoples.

Closely associating your life for more than 30 years with the destiny of your people and their most cherished dreams and aspirations, you, as AKEL general secretary, have devoted all your forces and energy to strengthening the party and turning it into the most influential political force in the country, to struggling to solve the Cypriot issue on the basis of the UN resolutions on preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, to uniting all progressive and democratic forces, and to defending the interests of the working people. The half-century history of AKEL is a glorious chapter in the struggle of the best sons and daughters of the Cypriot people for their homeland's national independence. Today AKEL is the most impressive national political power whose foundations stand on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and whose activity is creatively coordinated with the traditions of the Cypriot people and the conditions in the country.

Now, when the most aggressive imperialist circles are constantly exacerbating the international situation and subjecting mankind to the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe, the forces of peace and progress throughout the world, led by the USSR, are uniting their efforts and strengthening their activity in the struggle for a peaceful and happy future on the planet. The contribution of AKEL to this struggle is remarkable, dear Comrade Papaioannou. AKEL contributes to mobilizing the working people of Cyprus in the struggle for peace and disarmament and to strengthening the unity of action and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and all revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces. As far as the People's Republic of Bulgaria is concerned, it is well known that our foreign policy is principled and consistent and steadily aimed at peace and peaceful existence in the Balkans, Europe, and the world, toward disarmament and detente, and toward understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems.

Dear Comrade Papaioannou, awarding you with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, I would like to wish you from the bottom of my heart many years of good health, happiness, and new successes in your highly responsible activity. May you lead AKEL ever so inspiredly and selflessly in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism for the benefit of the Cypriot people and for the triumph of the great communist ideal.

Congratulations!

KEREZOV OF CONTROL COMMISSION ON NEW STRUCTURE

AU061621 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Stamo Kerezov, first deputy chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission, to Nikolina Yambolieva: "Exigence Toward Everyone and All"; date and place not given; first paragraph is RABOTNICHESKO DELO introduction]

[Text] A new structure and organization of the work of the control organs were adopted at the June plenum of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission.

[Yambolieva] Comrade Kerezov, what made the structural change necessary and what needs will it answer?

[Kerezov] Despite the fact that our activity is strictly defined by BCP regulations, it is also developing. The changes adopted at the Ninth BCP Congress are an example of this fact. At that time, at the initiative of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission merged.

We stated at the 12th BCP Congress that our "working" place is the primary party organization. Our attention, now as before, is focused on increasing its compatability, strengthening it, applying the Leninist principles in internal party life, educating the basic leading cadres, and implementing the great tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress and the National BCP Conference.

The central, okrug, city, and district control commissions are called upon now to cooperate more closely with the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the party committees in implementing the party policy. With the new structure and functions we are striving to coordinate our activities with the changes in the structure of the Central and Okrug BCP Committees and meet the requirements of high quality, which are stressed everywhere.

[Yambolieva] What are the new organs of the Central Control-Auditing Commission, and what are their functions? Do the scope and essence of the control activity change?

[Kerezov] Until now our work was organized according to the territorial principle -- every deputy chairman was responsible for certain okrugs. This was how the members of the apparatus and its associates were distributed according to their functions. What is new is that our activity will now also be implemented along functional lines, by six departments approved by the plenum. A special department has been set for the first deputy chairman. It has precisely defined functions. The other five departments involve the auxiliary organs of the Central Control-Auditing Commission.

The first department is in charge of control and demanding responsibility for violations in implementing the economic, scientific-technological, and social policy of the party as well as the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

The second department is in charge of control and demanding responsibility for violations in implementing the BCP policy in the intellectual sphere. Here the main task is to cooperate in overcoming the negative phenomena in implementing the cadres policy in this area, reconstructing education, implementing the cultural policy, and educating the people in the spirit of communism.

The concrete tasks of the third department are control and demanding responsibility for violations in internal party life. The fourth will deal with the methodology of the control activity, essentially establishing strict order in the work of the control organs and ensuring information on the work with Communists who have been subjected to sanctions, so that we can follow this process and analyze the method of using party punishment as a means of education. In addition to this and some other tasks, this department will coordinate our activity with the activity of the party, state, and public control units.

The fifth department is in charge of reviewing the work with complaints and proposals, control over the bookkeeping of the primary party organizations and the party committees, the budget, construction, and maintenance of party property.

The characteristic line of all departments is that they will implement close cooperation with the secretaries and departments of the BCP Central Committee and will work on issues jointly coordinated with them. In addition to the members of the Central Control-Auditing Commission and its associates, various specialists have been added to the personnel working in the basic departments. Among them there are philosophers, scientists, economists, pedagogists, and others, in accordance with the theme of the control. The same departments have also been created in the okrug commissions.

[Yambolieva] Has the activity of the Central Control-Auditing Commission expanded as a result of creating the new departments? Precisely how are they related to implementing the most topical tasks set by the party?

[Kerezov] Already after the changes implemented by the Ninth BCP Congress there were opinions if not arguments, that we will deviate from our concrete tasks. The new structure and the functions of the new departments do not contradict the party regulations. On the contrary. They bring our activity even closer to the Leninist understanding of control. By creating the control commissions we have reached the primary party organizations throughout the country. We succeeded in elevating the activity of the control commissions onto a political level which allows them to observe the activity of the primary party organizations in solving the great task set by the party. We observe the discussion of these tasks, the decisions which are being adopted and their implementation. The new structure creates the possibility of a close and organized work with the BCP Central Committee Departments, the national control system, the courts, the prosecutor office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of National Defense. This does not expand the framework of our activity, but makes it more purposeful and effective. If there are violations in implementing the most important tasks, and there are many negative phenomena, it means that we must demand responsibility for the deeds of every Communist, but also every Communist is responsible for the party and its policy.

BALEV ATTENDS RAZGRAD, LOVECH OKRUG BCP PLENUMS

AU041921 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcast from 29 July to 4 August, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts given in parentheses):

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attend a Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee Plenum in Razgrad (0800 GMT 1 August). Balev is also reported to have attended a Lovech Okrug BCP Committee Plenum in Lovech (0900 GMT 3 August).

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has received the newly appointed Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, Liviu Minda, in connection with the presentation of his credentials. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 84 p 6 AU] The State Council has issued a decree appointing Baruch Moshe Grinberg, Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Colombia, also Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 84 p 3 AU] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has received and given a luncheon for Bauzada Mohammed, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 84 p 6 AU] Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, has left the country for good. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 84 p 6 AU]

KARAMANEV RETURNS FROM ROMANIA -- Georgi Karamanev, minister of production and trade with consumer goods, has returned from Romania. He discussed with Ion Patan, Romanian minister of light industry, issues of further expanding cooperation between the two countries in these spheres. Agreed upon was an increase in the exchange of light industry products and on beginning production-sharing in spare parts for the products of light industry. He also discussed with Ana Muresan, minister of domestic trade, possibilities of increasing the exchange of mass consumer goods within the framework of the protocol signed in 1984. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 84 AU]

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON HIROSHIMA, PEACE POLICY

LD061135 Prague CTK in English 1036 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Prague, Aug 6 (CTK) -- Nuclear war must be banned, such is the will of nations who want to live and create and not die in new Hiroshimas, RUDE PRAVO said today on the 39th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

The mad arms race is an escalation of the policy and course unleashed by the aggressive circles of imperialism, American in particular, forty years ago. The motor is still the effort to gain military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. The tactics and methods of imperialism change, but not its essence and the policy which stems from it, a policy of expansionism and dictate, and orientation on confrontation with the world of socialism. The Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the progressive forces of the world have been fighting for the liquidation of nuclear weapons from the very beginning, the paper said and recalled two important relevant resolutions, put forth by the Soviet Union at last year's U.N. General Assembly.

RUDE PRAVO went on to say that the United States, however, stakes on force and is not willing to hold serious talks, but continues on its course of blackmail and aggression. The nations of the world are aware of the ever bigger threat posed by the aggressive militarist policy of the Pentagon, they do not want to fall victim to adventurers who cynically calculate with the possibility of a nuclear conflict.

Ever bigger authority in the world is gained by the realistic peace policy of the socialist countries, consistently striving to improve international relations and to find solutions of the dangerously sharpened situation and the most burning problems, RUDE PRAVO stressed.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES NEW ZEALAND LEADER

LD311555 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulatory telegram to David Lange on his appointment to the office of New Zealand prime minister. David Lange also became New Zealand's foreign minister. Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, congratulated him on the appointment to this office.

CPCZ OFFICIAL ADDRESSES CONGOLESE PARTY CONGRESS

LD311007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0330 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Otto Cmolik, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and chief of one of its departments, who is heading a CPCZ delegation to the Third Congress of the Congolese Labor Party, addressed the congress in Brazzaville yesterday. He stressed that the United States and its allies have intensified their attempts to impose their will on all democratic and peace-loving forces and to prevent an independent development of the states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. He declared that imperialism is the common enemy of all peace-loving nations and hence the fight against its intrigues is our common fight. He said that peace and sovereignty of independent nations can only be protected by coordinated and energetic actions.

GERLE, JAKES MEET USSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

LD312110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Today in Prague Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, received Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister. They discussed the further broadening and deepening of mutual cooperation in the production and supplies of necessary goods.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1400 GMT on 1 August adds: "Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today, Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister who is paying a working visit to the CSSR. In a friendly talk they examined questions concerning the mutual exchange of consumer goods."]

JAKES, BCP'S DOYNOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD011952 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Today in Prague, Milos Jakes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary met Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, who is on a short visit to the CSSR. In a friendly atmosphere they discussed some issues of further development of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries in the economic sphere.

POPULATION TRENDS: NATION RANKS 10TH IN EUROPE

LD061701 Prague CTK in English 1507 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 6 (CTK) -- The present demographic development of Czechoslovakia shows that in the year 2000 the number of its population will exceed the 16 million mark. In 1983, Czechoslovakia had 15,440,000 inhabitants and it has permanently ranked 10th in Europe.

At the international population conference meeting in Mexico City from today to August 13, Czechoslovakia can state successful fulfillment of population projects set by the previous conference in Bucharest in 1974. Czechoslovakia is purposefully creating conditions to ensure proportionate development of population with a view to the achieved level of the economy and the positive tendencies of its population development document the ability of the socialist state to favourably influence it.

In 1974-76, a complex of social and economic measures aimed at improving the living conditions of families with children, helped to raise Czechoslovakia to 3rd place in Europe in population increase, after a period of average birth rate in the 1960's. This was in contrast with West European countries where the birth rate was sharply declining. West Germany, Denmark and Italy record approximately ten live births per 1,000 inhabitants annually, while Czechoslovakia had 15 last year.

Tendencies of declining birth rates predominate practically in all European countries including Czechoslovakia. However, in no European socialist country did the birth rate drop so low as in some Western states. In Czechoslovakia, the slightly lower birth rate after 1980 is due to the lower number of women in prime fertile age.

In the last decade, the number of families without children or one child, but also of families with three children, has greatly declined in Czechoslovakia. Families with two children predominate, while four children are rather an exception.

Average life expectancy has considerably increased, to 67 years in men and 74 years in women. Besides the GDR, Czechoslovakia has the largest share of inhabitants over 60 years old -- some 15 percent, and over 80 -- almost 2 percent. This is due to the allround care of the Czechoslovak state including for instance free medical care, preventive spa treatment and home nursing service to old people.

ROLE OF PUBLIC OPINION IN SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

AU061616 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 August on page 4 carries a 2,800-word article by Jiri Grospic, candidate of sciences, member of the Institute of State and Law of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, entitled "Unity of Rights and Duties." The article deals with the role of public opinion in developing "socialist democracy."

Grospic describes public opinion as an "important factor influencing the functioning of the socialist political system" and deplores the fact that, compared with other elements of the political system, it receives relatively little attention. He asserts that there exists a "principal unity between socialist public opinion and the policy of the party and the socialist state" and, in the bulk of the article, explains the multiple forms in which public opinion is taking into account in political decisionmaking. He dwells on the consultation with the public before legislative steps are taken; on the direct contact between deputies at all levels and their constituencies; on the consideration of people's complaints and recommendations; on the accessibility of national committee meetings to the public; and on other forms of the public's participation in the management of public affairs.

Throughout the article, Grospic encourages responsiveness of the party and state bodies to people's views, but he also notes the need for the party's "active influence" on occasionally "incorrect views." In this connection he says:

"It is important that state and social bodies respond to the expressions of public opinion in good time and competently. This is not only a prerequisite of a smooth functioning of socialist democracy as a quality that is inherent to the socialist political system, but this is also important for the dialectically essential retroactive impact of state bodies and social organizations on public opinion, on the steady renewal and reinforcement of the unity between the policy of the party and the socialist state on the one hand and public opinion on the other. Not all views and attitudes of the people manifested in the process of shaping public opinion are pertinent and realistic. Incorrect notions and views do not necessarily arise solely under the influence of hostile propaganda, backward attitudes, and vestiges of petit bourgeois prejudice. They can also be the consequence of lack of information about realistic possibilities and ways of solving problems, about what has already been done, or about the plans being effected in solving the problems.

"In this connection we speak about the competence of public opinion, that is, about its capability to realistically assess social phenomena and problems and to assume pragmatic and truthful positions on them. This is a complex problem of the level of development and of the maturity of the socialist society's political culture. It concerns the growth of people's political awareness, general and specialist education, and cultural standards. Not every individual or even group expression of public opinion on a certain issue is competent, that is politically or professionally prudent. Not everyone possesses the information that is necessary to adopt a substantiated, pragmatic approach.

Although it is necessary to have complete knowledge of the public's views and attitudes, Grospic reiterates, it is equally important to "overcome backward sentiments and to refute incorrect and unfounded views and attitudes hampering society's progressive development." He says: "Socialist party and state policy cannot be content with the existing state of public opinion, which, as all social phenomena, is full of contradictions and encompasses not only active advocates and pioneers of new tasks, more exacting criteria for evaluating work, and higher targets, but also manifestations of passivity, advocates of convenient deep-seated stereotypes, and exponents of overcautiousness, search for alibis, and temporizing. Its mission is therefore to exert active influence on public opinion and to enhance its readiness to accept and energetically support qualitatively new, more exacting, and more difficult tasks of building advanced socialism." However, this "setting right" of the working people's "erroneous critical views" must happen "with sensitivity and tact," Grospic says in concluding the article.

BRIEFS

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS -- In 1983, the Czech SR national committees dealt with more than 37,700 complaints lodged by citizens. Nearly half of these complaints were justified or partially justified. The number of complaints criticizing the standard of services, repairs and maintenance of the housing fund, procrastinations, and incorrect procedures in regard to dealing with citizens' affairs increased. There were also 4,818 anonymous denunciations, of which 3,692 were "settled directly." Almost one-third of them were justified, concerning the incorrect handling of financial resources, the theft of property in socialist ownership, the "nonobservance of prices," and a poor standard of services. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

CZECH GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS -- A total of 66,774 hectares of grain (59,652 hectares of winter barley and 5,289 hectares of winter wheat), or only 4.3 percent of the area sown, had been harvested in the Czech SR by 30 July. The grains, however, are "fairly large," and the grain humidity is between 14 and 17 percent. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Aug 84 p 1 AU]

STEAM GENERATOR FOR DUKOVANY -- On 23 July the first 185-ton steam generator for the third block of the Dukovany nuclear power plant left the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron and Steel Works in Ostrava by railroad for its destination. This is the 25th steam generator built by the enterprise. [Summary] [Prague MLADE FRONTA in Czech 24 Jul 84 p 1 AU]

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP -- At present the CSSR's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has 7,483,011 members, that is almost 50 percent of the entire population. Members of the organization's factory committees maintain contact with the members via intermediary links, via the more than 250,000 trade union sectors, in which roughly 5,750,000 members are currently involved. The sectors are headed by more than 250,000 shop stewards. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 84 p 1 AU]

CLOVER PLOWED UNDER -- More than 100,000 hectares of clover fields had to be plowed under this spring because of the crop's poor wintering. Given an average per-hectare yield of at least 5 metric tons, this represents a loss of some 500,000 metric tons of good quality fodder. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 84 p 1 AU]

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANGS ATTACK SHIP OFF ANGOLA

AU031212 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Luanda (ADN) -- An explosion on the GDR ship Arendsee in Luanda harbor last Monday [30 Jul] was caused by an attack by counterrevolutionary gangs. This was reported by the Angolan news agency ANGOP referring to official statements based on an investigation into the causes of the explosion. Limpet mines were used in the attach which severely damaged the ship. As already reported, no one was injured. Repair work on the ship has begun.

SED LEADERS DISAGREE ON HONECKER'S FRG POLICY

DW061057 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Announcer-read report in the "Heute" newscast -- DW]

[Text] The Hamburg paper BILD AM SONNTAG reports that there are considerable differences of opinion within the East Berlin leadership. GDR Defense Minister Hoffmann and State Security boss Mielke are opposed to Honecker's policy on Germany and are against Honecker's planned visit to the Federal Republic. BILD AM SONNTAG claims to have learned in Bonn that Honecker's opponents also are behind Moscow's attacks against the Federal Goverment.

FRG AIRCRAFT VIOLATES AIRSPACE, PROTEST LODGED

LD061451 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Aug (ADN) -- On 3 August 1984 a single-engined aircraft from the FRG, registration number D-EDKK, illegally penetrated GDR airspace in Muehlhausen Kreis. The airspace violator continued his flight in the direction of Treffurt and was forced to land near the village of Mihla, Eisenach Kreis. It was only thanks to the level-headed actions of the forces responsible for the security of GDR airspace, that this violation of airspace did not lead to a serious incident.

The Permanent Mission of the GDR in the FRG lodged a strong protest at the FRG Federal Chancellery against this violation of GDR airspace, which contravenes international law, and expressed the expectation that the responsible FRG authorities would finally undertake effective steps to eliminate such activities against GDR airspace, which are in contravention of international law.

AURICH RECEIVES CDU YOUTH LEADER BOEHR 6 AUGUST

LD061841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Aug (ADN) -- Today Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Committee, met for a talk with Christoph Boehr, federal chairman of the CDU youth union of the FRG, who is presently on vacation in the GDR. The exchange of views focused on current issues related to international development and the responsibility of youth organizations from states with different social orders for the preservation of peace, ending the arms race, and a return to detente. The two men concurred in noting that it is the task of the youth organizations to help ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil and that those with political responsibility do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Eberhard Aurich stated that as a result of the siting of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, the most dangerous international situation since World War II is developing. A halt to the stationing and a reduction in the systems already stationed are necessary. This would open the way to negotiations that lead to a halt in the arms race and a transition to disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere. Young people of the GDR fully support the constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries. There is a deeply rooted desire to contribute with personal actions to the preservation of peace. This was demonstrated by the willingness of the youth brigades and work collectives to give of their best to mark World Peace Day. It was the same day for a contribution by the GDR youth to preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in 1985 in Moscow. Taking part in the talk were Guenter Bohn, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Friendrich Claudius Schlumberger, federal business manager of the youth union of the FRG.

KROLIKOWSKI, SYRIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD271658 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, GDR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and Syrian Minister of Industry Mahmud Qaddur, today noted their satisfaction with the high level of cooperation between their countries. During a talk in Berlin they agreed to further develop economic cooperation and friendly relations. Assessing the results of this visit to the GDR, the Syrian guest described his talks as useful. They were an important basis for preparing and implementing new projects in the economic and scientific-technological sectors. Werner Krolikowski and Mahmud Qaddur both condemned the Reagan administration's efforts to achieve military-strategic superiority, to dictate their will to the peoples, and further to increase the danger of war. Hence the GDR and Syria regard it as an urgent present task to work in a broad coalition of reason for the defense of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

JULY PRODUCTION FIGURES: HIGH GROWTH RATE

LD061828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Aug (ADN) -- As a result of the outstanding labor performances of the working people in the GDR's 35th year, July was marked by a high growth rate and increasing efficiency. According to provisional statistical information, the produced national income increased 5.1 percent by the end of July.

Net production in the sphere controlled by the industrial ministries increased by 8.2 percent. Labor productivity rose by 7.4 percent. Costs per M100 of commodity production were lowered by 2.6 percent.

Industrial goods production in the sphere controlled by the ministries grew by 4.3 percent. The plan lead has increased to M2.3 billion.

There continues to be a high growth rate in consumer goods production. Six percent more finished goods for the population were made available compared with the same period last year. This made possible a further substantial increase in retail trade turnover. It increased by a total of 4.9 percent.

By the end of July, 117,141 homes were either newly built or modernized. Thus living conditions have improved for 350,000 citizens so far this year. Net production in the construction industry grew by 8.6 percent. Labor productivity increased by 8.4 percent.

In agriculture sales to the state of animals for slaughter increased by 8.9 percent and of milk by 6.5 percent. In the case of eggs, the plan was exceed by 74 million eggs.

The transportation sector has met the demands made on transport by the economy. The railways and internal shipping increased their transport capacity by 2.7 percent. The rationaiization of the means of trasnport was continued. As a result, unit costs were further reduced.

The following growth in net production and productivity was achieved in the individual spheres of industry and construction by the end of July:

	Net Production	Productivity by Percentage
Coal and energy	9.2	7.6
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	7.7	7.3
Chemical industry	7.6	7.4
Electrical engineering and electronics	14.6	13.0
Heavy engineering and plant construction	7.8	7.5
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	8.9	8.5
General and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction	5.7	4.4
Light Industry	9.0	9.3
Glass and ceramics industry	7.0	5
Bezirk controlled industry and food industry	8.3	7.2
Geology	15.4	13.1
Construction industry	8.6	8.4

The following development took place in the bezirk-controlled industry in the growth of net production and labor productivity:

	Net Production	Productivity by Percentage
Berlin	12.4	9.0
Cottbus	5.5	4.4
Dresden	7.1	6.9
Erfurt	8.0	6.8
Frankfurt/Oder	4.3	2.1
Gera	7.4	6.4
Halle	5.2	4.5
Karl-Marx-Stadt	7.0	6.2
Leipzig	8.2	7.8
Magdeburg	11.3	10.2
Neubrandenburg	6.3	4.5
Potsdam	8.2	6.0
Rostock	10.2	8.0
Schwerin	11.2	8.4
Suhl	7.3	6.5

THIRD PUSZTAVACS PEACE FESTIVAL COMMENCES 4 AUG

Peace Council Leader Interview

LD041549 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] The Third Pusztavacs Peace Festival starts today. People interested can take part in political, cultural, and entertainment programs in the 2-day series of events at the monument marking the country's geometrical center and its surroundings. One of its organizers is the National Peace Council. Sandor Csillag speaks with its secretary general, Miklos Barabas:

[Begin recording] [Csillag] At the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties the peace movements in Western Europe and virtually throughout the world were experiencing a great upswing. In West Europe the role of the peace movement was unchanged at the beginning of the eighties. Now, after the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, it can be felt that the West European peace movement has lost vigor. What effect does this have on the Hungarian peace movement? Miklos Barabas, secretary general of the Peace Council, speaks.

[Barabas] It would not be truthful to say that the effect of this was not felt in some manner. We are a small country. We react sensitively to changes in the world, primarily in Europe, and in our closer surroundings. After the events of the peace month we are now preparing for [word indistinct] The 10th National Peace Conference will take place in autumn this year, in October. We should like it to be a new opportunity to make it public, to demonstrate for us and the wider international public that in spite of every difficulty we nevertheless view optimistically the future of our country and our continent.

[Csillag] When the festival in Pusztavacs, the center of the country, was announced, it was a meeting between a magazine and its readers. Last year it was a peace festival [words indistinct] Now it is also expressly a peace festival. How is the program announced for this year by the Peace Council related to the meeting in Pusztavacs?

[Barabas] With most of our activity we endeavor not to conduct introspective activity, involving dialogue with ourselves, but we should create opportunities for action for as many people as possible, for thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands. I think that the Pusztavacs peace festival provides a very good opportunity, while retaining the festive, folk-holiday, and attractive character, for everyone who goes there to find an interesting program for himself and attractive opportunities for action. It should also be an experience for everyone. But international consensus, which is expressed in every [word indistinct] peace issue, should also be characteristic of the Pusztavacs meeting, too. [end recording]

Disruptions, Bottle Throwing

LD042044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpts] We begin our news bulletin with a report on the Pusztavacs Peace Festival. Sandor Csillag is at the microphone:

At the peace center there were lectures about the relations of the Hungarian and international peace movements and about the role the churches play in the peace movement. As the reporter of Hungarian Radio, I spent the whole day in Pusztavacs and I can say that this meeting, which attracted over 200,000 people, in addition to its political content was also a public entertainment with atmosphere. I stress the words "with atmosphere" and "popular entertainment" also because in the evening hours events occurred which I now recount to you, dear listeners, with astonishment. I was conducting a direct live relay on Radio Petoefi [Budapest Radio 2] when the master of ceremonies on stage read out the list of bands that were to appear during the coming hours. Shortly thereafter bottles crashed beside us, on top of the tents. As it transpired, a large number of groups which individually enjoy popular audiences were to follow each other. Among the rows of spectators at first there were exchanges of words and then throwing of objects. Beer bottles, wine bottles, pop bottles were hurled blindly back and forth. As these bottles missed their targets, a large number of innocent participants also suffered injuries. Appeals were made several times to the unruly through the loudspeakers -- as it turned out they were young people -- asking them to stop throwing bottles as by doing this they were obstructing the continuation of the program. Since all the appeals were in vain, the organizers called for the help of the police. With the participation of the police it was possible to remove the disruptive young people. In the evening hours several programs were canceled on account of the disruption. These were concerts of a number of rock bands. Otherwise the festival goes on.

Youths' Antinuclear Commitment

LD061317 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- Hundreds of thousands of young Hungarian people expressed commitment to the defence of peace and for disarmament and international security at a two-day peace festival Saturday and Sunday at Pusztavacs, geographical center of the country. The third such event organized by the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Hungarian National Peace Council, it was an organic part of international protests against nuclear weapons. Participants in the festival sent a peace message to residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japanese peace activist Hideroni Yamamoto, deputy general secretary of the Tokyo branch of the Association of Victims of the Atomic Attack, was among the foreign guests of festival.

BISHOP KALDY FIRST SOCIALIST HEAD OF LWF

Comment on Election

LD061114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0915 GMT 6 Aug 84

[From "Review of Past Week's Events" feature]

[Excerpts] As you heard in the news, dear fellow patriots, the Seventh Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation [LWF] has ended in our capital. In our programs we naturally reported daily on the events of the assembly. Now we look back to the most important ones.

On Tuesday afternoon [31 July] Bishop Zoltan Kaldy, was elected president of the Lutheran World Federation for the next term by the assembly delegates. This is the first time in the history of the World Federation that this high post has been filled by a bishop living in a socialist country

Following his election Bishop Kaldy said the following: The road leading to this moment was for me the road of suffering, real suffering. I suffered very much due to prejudices and slanders but now I will forget what is behind me and will do everything according to my ability for what is ahead of me, and will run straight toward the goal looking into the future. I am at a stage when I can already promise that I do not want to follow my own path but want to work in the group and community of colleagues. I am sure that it is impossible to lead alone such a big community like the Lutheran World Federation, said Zoltan Kaldy.

As you know the assembly met in working groups. The subject of the fifth group was the relationship between the church and the media. Since the influence of owners of the means of mass communication is disproportionately great, it is the duty of the church to take side with those who have no way of having their interests heard, the participants stated.

Interviewed on Assembly

LD042035 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 4 Aug 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] The 2-week World Assembly of Lutheran Churches will end tomorrow in our country. The 1,400 delegates of the 55 million evangelist faithfuls have elected the current president of this international federation. Bishop Zoltan Kaldy, president of the Lutheran Church in Hungary, has been interviewed by Akos Mester.

[Begin recording] [Mester] I would like to start this interview with my congratulations, primarily because the Lutheran World Federation has elected you as president. This is a personal recognition of your services, but I think that it is more than this because I think that respect for the Lutheran Church in Hungary is also expressed in this action.

[Kaldy] I see it in this way as well, and I am pleased, primarily because the Lutheran Church of Hungary could provide a president, and thus it was the church itself which was honored, which is all the more valuable because it is known that for a long time, for several decades, we have stood in the line of fire. In the new historical situation we endeavord to seek out a good path for the church, and this search, this path-finding, has been criticized in the West by very many, primarily because we spoke positively about our social order and this to many was unwished for, while my election means the acceptance of this social order. I would like to add one more thing: It is not only our church and my person which were recognized, but also, I am convinced, there is also a recognition and acceptance of our country which today has a good reputation worldwide.

[Mester] This must be true, all the more so because not only church personalities but public leaders and those in Hungarian political life, too, acknowledged as a success the fact that the Lutheran World Federation held its congress in Budapest. It is very probable that the choice of venue was influenced by Hungary's international reputation. Returning to criticisms, there have been newspapers, Western papers, which posed the question: Who will be the primary beneficiary from the congress, an atheist regime or the Lutheran Church.

[Kaldy] This way of putting the question is tendentious, naturally.

[Mester] It occurs to me to ask why it would bother somebody that a clerical conference benefits somebody socially, for example.

[Kaldy] In fact, my opinion is that it has to provide some social benefit. After all, the church does not live in a vacuum, it does not (?exclude) itself from the world, but lives in a society, and what is good in a society is that the church has to recognize it, and by the same token, the church has to have a good impact on society. Otherwise the church is isolated in society and an isolated church is unable to be of any service.

[Mester] You have already mentioned that at the congress there were subjects which gave rise to arguments. East-West tension for example was raised, and the cause of and prospects for East-West tensions were not judged identically by the participants.

[Kaldy] It is not in doubt that people in the Western (?churches) give a different analysis of the existing tension from that given by socialist countries' churches. There was, however, a third group; the Third World, the developing countries; which considered (?this issue) from their own viewpoint. It was not argued that this issue must be openly spoken of; there is no need to cover up conflicts. I think that the fact that this debate, this high-level debate, which is often controversial, finally brought the fruitful result: Western church personalities said that they would accept an East European president. This had never happened in the entire existence of the Lutheran World Federation in its over 40-year existence.

[Mester] Beyond people holding different political stands, many at the Budapest congress emphasized the need for a dialogue within the church itself. Is it possible that there is some obstacle in the free exchange of theological ideas, if I may express myself this way?

[Kaldy] There is no obstacle; in fact, on the contrary, the assembly emphasized very much the free exchange of opinions. However, there has been some kind of partiality in this respect. Some Lutheran Churches in the West consider themselves to be the trustee, so to speak, of theological truth, and the development of this to be their task, whereas in Hungary, precisely in the Lutheran Church in Hungary, or more generally, the Hungarian protestantism, has diaconal theology, that is, the theology of service, the essence of which is that the church exists not for ruling but for serving, for helping people, not only in questions of the soul but in material things as well. This diaconal theology is being criticized by many and is accused of one-sidedness. It is feared that the Lutheran Church in Hungary understands it in respect of society, or the government, as saying "yes" to everything. They say that criticism is lacking; in their opinion a stronger critical service should accompany diaconal theology.

[Mester, interrupts] Social criticism?

[Kaldy] Social criticism; even more, criticism of government policy. I say to this that we, too, believe that we have to do this, but we do not believe that the main characteristic of diaconal theology is that the church appears in the robe of the prophet, so to speak, in front of society assuming it knows all and knows best about everything, and that it should be the church which should keep telling society and the government the correct path. I deny this.

[Mester] I remember that in an earlier discussion with you I asked this same question: Does the church, the Lutheran Church in Hungary, wish to have a say in the important, burning questions of society. You told me: Yes, the church wished to, in moral questions, for example, if I remember correctly. Just now, while we are talking, in a neighboring room a West German production team is preparing a television interview with your lordship. (?Let me ask you), what was the international media interest in the congress?

[Kaldy] It was enormous. Altogether, 240 television and radio men were present, some by invitation, some without. They wanted to know everything. There was a daily press conference for them, but, nevertheless, they were able to ask anything. I participated in three or four press conferences and all manner of quetions were asked. I said that there was no taboo question for us; let the questions be posed and we shall reply.

[Mester] Finally, with what impression will the participants of the congress leave Hungary?

[Kaldy] In general, with a very good impression, for several reasons. First, everybody received a visa; nobody was refused, not even those whose country has no diplomatic relations with Hungary. Second, we ensured the right of freedom of speech. Both the state, the church, and everybody were allowed to speak freely at the congress, to criticize anybody. This created an extraordinarily deep impression. Third, (?there were) 600-700 or even more participants from 114 Lutheran assemblies. This meant that in any one group, often as many as 8-10 people went from Nyiregyhaza to Nagykanizsa and from Szeged to Budapest. They were able to find conclusive evidence that these (?Lutheran) assemblies exist. The churches were full; they met with young people; choirs sang; they were allowed to speak to anybody, to peasants from cooperatives or university lecturers who maintain connections with the church. They were able to convince themselves that it was not simply the leadership of the Lutheran Church in Hungary which says that the church lives here in freedom, but the members of the assemblies themselves could say this and this is always more credible for foreigners. The fact that here in Budapest, in this world of tension, 1,400 delegates sat down, was in itself of symbolic significance, suggesting that people from different fronts can shake hands, talk to each other, listen, ask questions, discuss, and find solutions. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY MESSAGE READ AT CONCLUDING SERVICE

LD061448 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- A service, officiated by Pastor Anette Nuber of Federal Germany and Hungarian and foreign church dignitaries, in Budapest sports hall Sunday morning, attended by thousands of church representatives and believers from Hungary and some 100 countries, brought the Seventh Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) to an end.

A "Message of the Assembly to Lutherans of the World" was read out during the service.

Delegates see it a sign of hope that Lutherans from around the world attended assembly. Hospitality delegates experienced during first assembly in an East European socialist country showed there is good reason to have confidence in one another and it is possible to build bridges between the peoples across all boundaries, political and ideological. Delegations of assembly proved more eloquently than ever that there is unity between the member churches of the LWF in questions of faith. Assembly also considered the developing relations with other churches.

Unity and hope in the world and the church are often endangered by tension created by differences between men and women and the races. That there were numerous young people among participants was reassuring and convinced assembly that they deserve to participate in church life with full rights.

Of the danger of war the "Message" says escalation of the arms race has heightened tension between East and West, which is endangering security and raising the spectre of a nuclear catastrophe.

"Message" continues: Assembly calls on people who live in countries where human rights are restricted and human dignity violated to strive to attain freedom of expressing their opinion without fear. Assembly wishes to exercise Christian love by joining forces with the judicious people who wish to promote the wellbeing of all the world and strive to strengthen the hope of peace.

After the end of the assembly, General Secretary Carl Mau evaluated the deliberations for a reporter of MTI. He said for a Christian organization that rallies 55 million Lutherans it was a breakthrough that representatives of the member churches could meet in a socialist country.

He said the assembly took a resolute stand in support of peace and passed numerous other important decisions. He said the "Message of the Assembly" is to be guidance for the LWF in the future.

He said during two weeks of plenary and working group sessions representatives of 97 Lutheran member churches of the world called for a reduction of armaments, rejected war as an option and called on governments to carry on negotiations. Numerous delegates said peace is endangered both by war and social and economic injustice. Delegates pledges to support that parts of the world that suffer from socio-economic injustice. In Africa over 150 million people are not having enough to eat, he said. Commensurate with its capabilities, the LWF is striving to ease the sufferings of the peoples of Africa.

Carl Mau continued: Important decisions were passed on ecumenical relations. Delegates made yet another commitment to promote the unity of the church. Discussion of the violations of human rights and instances of racial discrimination attracted a great deal of attention. In accordance with a recommendation of a conference, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, late last year to prepare this assembly, the system of apartheid was condemned during deliberations of numerous working groups. Accordingly, eighty-one per cent of delegates with the right to vote, voted in favour suspending the membership of two member churches in Africa. At the same time, assembly expressed support to the Lutheran Church of South Africa and the German Lutheran Church of Southwest Africa (Namibia) so that they could oppose the racist regime.

Discussing the aims of the LWF, Carl Mau said support to the cause of peace is to be the guiding principle in the work of the LWF. He said he believed the door that was opened in Budapest would be opened further in the future. He added that he was of the opinion that the church is in the position to use the means at its disposal to promote the East-West relationship.

He said in the future increasing scope would be granted to unfolding unity between the Christian communities. Experience gathered in the Hungarian capital has lent fresh impetus to our mission, he said.

RELAXED SANCTIONS STILL COME WITH CONDITIONS

AU061231 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP -- PAP has learned that the Americans have informed the Polish Government about President Reagan's latest decisions during a 2 August talk between Jan Kinast, board member inside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and John R. Davies, charge d'affaires ad interim.

The U.S. representative in Warsaw said that the U.S. Government has decided:

first, to lift the ban on scientific trips payable out of the Maria Sklodowska-Curie Fund and restore full scientific exchange with Poland, and

second, a readiness to restore landing rights in the United States for LOT, Polish airlines, provided that the Polish Government withdraws the arbitration proceedings against the United States which it has submitted to the International Civil Aviation Organization. This also depends on the outcome of talks on a new bilateral air traffic agreement.

In addition, he said that President Reagan, recognizing the far-reaching and positive results which the amnesty may bring for the Polish nation, is ready to lift within the next few weeks the U.S. veto against Poland's application to join the IMF. The U.S. Government has made this readiness dependent on an assessment of whether or not the amnesty declared by the PPR Sejm will be fully and rationally implemented.

Against the background of this information from Washington, one cannot avoid presenting a few reflections of a more general nature. As we know, Poland's stance toward American policy vis-a-vis our country has been best and most clearly expressed in the PPR Government note to the U.S. Government dated 3 November 1983. The assessments and Polish demands contained in that note have not lost any of their validity. Polish society has had and still has the right to expect a full and constructive answer to this note, in particular to the demand to lift the illegal sanctions which the American Government and other governments acting under U.S. pressure have imposed on our country, and the demand to restore normal trade and financial relations. For it is these restrictions which have hit Polish society the hardest, causing our economy losses amounting to over $13 billion already. These losses have been documented many times, including in the so-called white book. Even the U.S. President himself has twice admitted publicly over the past few weeks that the restrictions have affected Polish society.

Polish society expects an unconditional lifting of the illegal sanctions, and it expects the United States to make good the material and spiritual losses.

In this context one should recall a part of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski's 21 July speech to the Sejm: "We have the right to expect that Poland will receive the appropriate trade and financial conditions to make good our losses and repay our debts."

From a preliminary reading of the American proposals, which are known as decisions, it appears that the American Government is ready for full normalization of relations on the basis of respect for the PPR's sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and observance of bilateral agreements. And yet on the contrary, the United States is still making its steps dependent on political conditions which in fact constitute interference in the sovereign decisions of the Polish state authorities.

How much longer will it take before Washington understands that Polish matters are settled in Poland and that the amnesty is not some kind of concession in the face of someone's conditions, but the result of normalization of life in the country and a result of a consistent implementation of the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the line of socialist renewal?

One can expect the Polish Government's reply to take into account all the features affecting relations between Poland and the United States.

U.S. USES EASING OF RESTRICTIONS FOR PROPAGANDA

LD061759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Recent days and weeks have not witnessed significant changes in U.S. policy toward Poland, stresses PAP in its commentary. Against all norms and principles of international coexistence and also against the experience of recent years, which proved that the economic restrictions applied for political purposes do not produce the desired results, the U.S. Government does not intend to depart from the main principles of its policy toward our country. Restrictions remain on credit, finance, and trade. The United States is breaking the principles whose observance they demand from others. Events of the last few months also demonstrate that all so-called relations [zlagodzenia] in relations with Poland are strictly for propaganda purposes. The law and the recognized international customs are a mere nuisance for the United States. The government of that country is aware that Poland's stance, which resolutely and absolutely rejects attempts at blackmail or political pressure, is unchanging. Knowing the ineffectiveness of such attempts, it has not removed the most significant restrictions.

Hence, the conclusion is that the Poles are treated subjectively, with the U.S. obviously thinking that its long-range goals will be realized through the worsening standard of living in Poland. However, by thinking that this is effective, the United States has made yet another error. The losses caused by restrictions are large, but not large enough to shake the foundations of the state, concludes PAP.

REVISIONISM UNDERLIES FRG COOPERATION OVERTURES

AU061629 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Aug 84 p 4

[Zbigniew Ramotowski article: "A Revisionist Interpretation of the Treaty With Poland -- Once More Under the Banner of the CDU and CSU"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 1 August -- Last Wednesday, on the day that the GDR introduced many concessions to facilitate the increase of passenger traffic between the two German states, Bonn officials made objective assurances that were full of desire for cooperation and accord in FRG relations with socialist countries.

In the light of the ninth anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki, (which was, nota bene, signed in opposition to the position of the CDU/CSU), Secretary of State Peter Boenisch, spokesman of the Bonn cabinet, stressed that the aims of the CDU/CSU-FDP government include, among other things, the shaping of far-reaching, stable, and constructive relations with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries. The leadership of the FRG wishes to "enliven" the so-called Eastern treaties. These treaties, the secretary of state said, are "the solid foundations" of the relations that Bonn wishes to develop irrespective of "Eastern propaganda and polemics."

The kind of "propaganda and polemics" that were in question can best be explained by the facts themselves. Precisely on the day that these well-worded declarations were announced, another commentary appeared in the DEUTSCHLAND-UNION-DIENST, the official mouthpiece of the governing parties -- the CDU and CSU and their joint CDU/CSU faction in the Bundestag -- which was more precisely an interpretation of the attitude on and duties to Poland that were, for example, expressed in the treaty on the basis for normalization that was signed on 7 December 1970.

This commentary by Herbert Czaja stated that the accusations that had been made in Poland on Rhine-based revisionism are nothing but a fabrication geared for international use, while the demands of the Poles, and the Polish minister of foreign affairs, among others, for a clear and concrete position to be taken by the SPD on its treaty with Poland must be left unanswered. A declaration on this subject is "unnecessary." In actual fact, had the CDU and the CSU been in power at the time, they would have negotiated a different kind of treaty with Poland, a "more clear and unequivocal" one; today, however, they are in favor of everything that was then decided on, respecting, of course, at the same time "international public law and our own constitutional law."

This is a thoroughly academic example of revisionist propaganda. They assure us that they respect international law and immediately put it on the same level with "our constitutional law," that is, a vision of and aspiration toward the restoration of the great Germany veiled under the guise of the regulations of their internal law.

INSTITUTE DOCUMENTS FRG STATEMENTS ON REVISIONISM

AU061216 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Aug 84 p 2

[Report on statement made by Antoni Czubinski, head of the Western Institute in Poznan, to PAP reporter Aleksander Nowak: "The Realities of West German Revisionism"]

[Text] The Polish people are anxiously watching the growing revisionist trends in the FRG, promoted not only by the "professional revisionists" hailing from the resettlement communities and regional associations, but also by FRG Government officials.

The problems of revisionism also continue to be analyzed by the Western Institute in Poznan, which has been one of the leading expert institutes on Germany for almost 40 years. Professor Antoni Czubinski, head of that institute, spoke to Aleksander Nowak, PAP reporter, regarding some of the problems of the growth of revisionism in the FRG.

The Western Institute in Poznan, A. Czubinski said, has registered from the very beginning all the statements made in the FRG on Poland, especially on the Odra-Nysa border and on PPR-FRG relations. A large book entitled "The FRG in the Period of the SPD-FDP Coalition Government Between 1969-1982" is being printed. In this book we discuss various features of revisionism in the FRG. After the SPD-FDP coalition had fallen apart, Christian Democrats again took the helm and under new conditions are now trying to resume the policy pursued in the fifties by Konrad Adenauer. It is still too early to fully sum up the activities of the present FRG Government, but the statements made so far by members of the present FRG Government on the issues interesting us have been plentiful enough to publish them as a kind of "white book" on PPR-FRG relations. These statements are two-pronged. On the one hand, they assure the world that treaties have to be observed, that the new government continues the Eastern policy initiated by the Brandt-Scheel coalition, and that there has been no change in all that.

On the other hand, we have statements made by members of the FRG Government which assert that the German Reich continues to exist within its 1937 borders, that the Western border with Poland recognized by the treaty signed on 7 December 1970 is a temporary demarcation line, and that there is a large German minority in Poland.

West German ministers, A. Czubinski stressed, continue to demand "special rights" for that minority, and so on, and so forth. This means that they have taken an entirely different stand on what the previous SPD-FDP government tried to do. When the SPD-FDP coalition was in power private persons not connected with the government continued to make revisionist statements. However, such statements are now being made by official persons -- by members of the government. It is therefore hard to agree that nothing has changed in FRG policy, that the new government continues to follow the Eastern policy initiated by the previous government, and that it is implementing the policy of respecting treaties. This issue is being keenly watched by the Western Institute's employees and by members of the Western Institute Association, who aired their views during the congresses of the institute and the association held in 1983-84.

Let me recall the resolution passed by the congress held in March 1983: "The congress of the members of the Western Institute in Poznan lodges a sharp protest against the statements made by the CDU/CSU politicians and by ministers of the government headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In defiance of the decisions contained in the normalization treaties of 1970-72, these politicians and ministers continue to question the territorial integrity of Poland and the USSR and of the GDR's existence as a state by persisting in the demand for Germany's reunification within the 1937 borders. The congress draws attention to the fact that it is not for the first time in the history of Polish-German relations that the German revisionist politicans have tried to undermine the decisions of the treaties binding on the two sides. In view of the tragic results of the policy of German territorial revisionism for the Polish and other peoples, we are compelled to take a resolute stand against the rebirth of this policy in the FRG. In this connection we should bear in mind that statements continue to be made, in a tense international situation, that threaten an outbreak of a world nuclear conflict and which, as a result of the deployment of Eurostrategic weapons, may result in the destruction of the European Continent, its inhabitants, and its great culture. That is why we join the voices of those who continue to warn against the consequence of the reckless policy that is aimed at gaining world domination."

The employees of the Western Institute, A. Czubinski said in conclusion, will compile a special record devoted to this problem. In addition, other publications will be issued to illustrate revanchist and revisionist trends in their legal, economic, and political aspects. All these problems continue to be stressed in our scientific papers and in PRZEGLAD ZACHODNI, a periodical of our institute.

KAMPUCHEA'S CHAN SI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Jaruzelski

LD061102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] [Studio announcer] Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, has arrived in Poland for an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the Polish Government issued by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

[Reporter] Here is Warsaw military airport. The delegation is welcomed by representatives of the highest party and state authorities led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and prime minister. A moment of cordial greetings. [March heard in background followed by report of commanding officer of Honor Guard] Premier Chan Si is inspecting the Honor Guard, accompanied by General Jaruzelski.

The welcome ceremony ends with a march-past by the Honor Guard of the Polish Army.

The members of the Kampuchean delegation accompanied by the representatives of the highest Polish party and state authorities are on their way to downtown Warsaw.

Lays Wreath in Warsaw

LD061634 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 6 -- Prime Minister of the Kampuchean People's Republic Chan Si started his visit to Poland with laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

During the ceremony a military band played national anthems of the two states. A Guard of Honour of the Polish Army presented arms. After laying the wreath Premier Chan Si made an entry in a commemorative book paying homage to heroes fallen in the struggle for freedom and independence.

Holds Plenary Talks

LD062139 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Excerpt] A meeting took place at noon between Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Chan Si at the office of the Council of Ministers. Plenary talks then began, chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chan Si.

At the end of plenary talks an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation was signed by Ernest Kucza and Kong Korm, deputy foreign ministers of Poland and Kampuchea. Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Miroslaw Wojciechowski and Kampuchean Ambassador to Poland Hor Nam Hong signed an agreement on cooperation between the two countries in radio and television.

PAP's Janusz Roszkowski and Ambassador Hor Nam Hong signed an agreement on cooperation between PAP and the KAMPUCHEAN PRESS AGENCY.

OBODOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV TRADE MINISTER

LD281443 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (PAP) -- Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, today received Le Khac, minister of foreign trade of the SRV. A positive assessment was made of the state of goods exchange and deliveries of goods between the two countries in the current year. Views were exchanged on the subject of developing new forms of economic cooperation with a view toward intensifying turnover in trade. It was emphasized that possibilities exist for exchanging surpluses in some consumer goods this year.

New forms of cooperation will be discussed in detail at the forthcoming session of the Polish-Vietnamese interstate commission.

Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade of the PPR, and Nguyen Trong Thuan, the SRV's ambassador to Poland, also took part in the meeting.

URBAN ON FOREIGN POLICY, WESTERN PRESS

AU301335 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Jul 84 pp 4, 9

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 17 July]

[Excerpts] [Urban] Here is some information on foreign policy. Kucza, Poland's deputy foreign minister, paid a visit to Beijing from 12 to 15 July, during which he had talks with PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qien Qichen. There was also a meeting with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The Beijing talks were an expression of intelligent, mutual interest in increasing contacts, after many years of stagnation, and also of a readiness to develop cooperation in many spheres. The exchange of views was a continuation of the dialogue which commenced when Deputy Minister Qien Qichen visited Warsaw in May, and which continued when Minister Olszowski met with Minister Wu Xueqian in New York last October. Deputy Minister Kucza's talks have permitted an assessment of current progress in bilateral relations which was contributed to by the recent visit to Warsaw by Mrs Chen Muhua, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and the signing of important agreements between the two countries. They include an agreement between the PPR and PRC Governments on economic and technical cooperation and a protocol between the two governments concerning the establishment of a Polish-Chinese government commission for economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation. These agreements provide a basis for developing cooperation in economic relations. The deputy ministers have signed a consular convention. This is suited to new needs and will facilitate the further development of contacts. During the Beijing talks, views on the current international situation were also exchanged and stances presented on some of the key problems of the world today. The energizing of relations with the PRC conforms to the policy of the PPR Government which is aimed at dialogue and cooperation with all states.

I also wish to correct some wrong information. The Western press has said that parents of Polish children spending vacations in summer camps in some foreign countries have to make a statement. These statements are purported to express permission for their children not to participate in religious practices during their vacation. This information is completely wrong. And it is not based on facts at all.

UPI had reported that July vacations for judges have been canceled. This is not true; judges are already on vacation.

Some sources, including the L'EUROPEO weekly, have reported on talks between Polish athletes and the International Olympic Commttee on the subject of individual participation in the games, and that Kozakiewicz, Wszola, Sarul, and Kaminski [Polish athletes] have held such talks. This is not true; such talks have not taken place.

Opinions have been put forward whereby Poland has torpedoed the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. It is alleged that opposition by our delegation has made it impossible to reach accord on a working program for the talks. This issue has been inflated and commented on.

In fact, the draft program for the talks, which was worked out by a special commission, was not presented at the plenary session. It was examined at an unofficial level during a meeting by a so-called contacts group. During this meeting, the chairman of the Polish delegation, who by the way was speaking on behalf of all Warsaw Pact states, said that the draft program needs to be reconsidered and made more precise. He said that it was not yet ready to be presented at the plenary session. But that does not mean that he rejected the draft. So, these rumors and comments are misleading and flimsy as well.

The "Voice of America" has seriously undermined my credibility by saying that it has received proof that the results of the elections in Poland were fixed in advance and that what I said about a 75 percent turnout was achieved by falsifying the results. Proof of this was meant to be furnished by a confidential letter from the SD Central Committee Secretariat to bodies under its authority giving details of the percentage of candidates from each party and the percentage of nonparty candidates. In connection with this, I wish to tell you that the SD Central Committee says: First, there was no such confidential letter. Second, every electoral coalition determines some way of dividing the seats it has. Such decisions on the division of seats have nothing to do with turnout, nor are they proof that the elections have been conducted dishonestly or that the government spokesman is lying when he presents the election results. These are therefore accusations based on a nonexistent document. But even if the document existed, the accusations would be groundless.

THE WASHINGTON POST has done something which I consider humorous. It is surreal humor. The paper has tackled a subject which one would have thought had slipped into oblivion, in other words alleged arms shipments to Poland meant to be smuggled from the United States by two gentlemen. A similar topic was discussed at a press conference here many months ago, after which it died down. Now THE WASHINGTON POST is taking it up again. The author of this report says that in exchange for these weapons and various police equipment allegedly smuggled from the United States to Poland, the United States was meant to receive a Soviet tank from Poland. During his stay in Poland, one of these persons, and I quote, "established contact with a Polish general who was to help obtain one or two tanks, demanding an appropriate sum of money be deposited in a Swiss bank plus security for himself and his family." I wish to say that this affair was humorous from the very beginning, but it seems to be becoming more and more humorous all the time. So it is with pleasure that I mention this revelation, somewhat surprised that it has been reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, a paper which is, after all, serious and which plays a serious role in a serious country.

I also wish to comment on numerous Western articles discussing the problem of the issuance of visas by Western consular offices in Warsaw. Many American and British journals, and lately journals in other countries as well, are describing difficulties encountered by Polish citizens when applying for tourist visas to Western countries. The State Department spokesman has said that the American Embassy and other Western embassies have been flooded with visa applications recently because of the relaxation of passport regulations by PPR authorities.

I am avoiding the entire issue of difficulty obtaining visas since this is a matter concerning visitors to a consulate and the authorities of those countries that are issuing visas unwillingly. However, I do wish to say that the tone of the above grudge against the Polish authorities whereby they are granting passports too liberally and thereby creating difficulties for consular offices in Warsaw, comes as some suprise. This reminds me of the accusations also made by the Western press against us during martial law, whereby Poland was not issuing passports and therefore violating the principles of the CSCE. I do not know whether the nonissuance of visas can also be included as a violation of these principles, because the principles deal with the migration of people, not the issuance of passports, visas, or anything else.

Critics of liberties in Poland apply one set of criteria toward themselves and another set toward us, and it is in view of this fact that I dismiss the storm which has brewed up in the British and American press about difficulties encountered by Polish citizens when applying for visas. We are said to violate human rights by refusing passports on the basis of state interests. But other countries also refuse visas on the basis of their interests, and yet even so they are defenders of individual liberties and as such can look down on us. In any case, the picture of Poland as a country impossible to leave and that of the Western countries as countries extending their arms to receive freedom-starved Poles is somewhat unstable in light of what I have said.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: A question on a completely different topic. Can you tell me what stage the Council of Ministers project on miners guilds has reached? I mean the transformation of miners federations into guilds. TRYBUNA LUDU writes about this today.

Jerzy Urban: I am sorry but I do not know. The Press Office will tell you.

I have the following request. I would like to say a few words not as government spokesman, but in my own name. You can regard this as not part of the press conference.

I had a chance recently to read a lot of articles on me as a person in the Western press. There seems to be a craze about articles dealing with me, about which I feel very flattered. But I cannot refrain from commenting on some of them. The very first article was one by Mr Gerlich in DIE WELT. It had my picture, together with the caption: "The Polish Government Spokesman, a Jew and Anti-Semite." I wish I had the time and money to bring charges of slander in a German court in connection with the word "anti-Semite." But I have none. In this article, the author established my Jewish background as far back as three generations and states who my ancestors were. Once again I cannot help saying that the West German tendency to establish one's background as far back as three generations calls to mind strong reminiscences. But since the article stated and rightly, too, that my grandfather was an optician, which by the way I do not consider a very spectacular piece of information, I am surprised that no mention was made of the fact that my forefathers, most of their children, and the rest of my family were murdered by German fascists, a fact I consider of greater significance in my personal history than the fact that my grandfather was an optician.

There have been a lot of articles about me recently. There was one in time, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, LIBERATION, and so on. There was quite a lot of this. I noticed that the chief source of information about my modest person is my former journalist friend, Dariusz Fikus. Journalist Fikus is cited as having said that my attitude toward the PZPR is one of disloyalty and dishonesty. I must say that this opinion surprises me, because for 20 years I worked in an editorial team where Dariusz Fikus was party secretary. If such a long-standing party secretary, who today is opposed to this party, accuses me of disloyalty toward the party, the situation seems paradoxical. It is also a paradox that Fikus has been used as a source of information on Urban at all. Fikus describes me in particularly negative terms and gives me various personality traits which arouse horror. It seems to me that his information is all the less credible because this Fikus was the horrible Urban's friend for 20 years. It surprises me that my horrible personality traits did not put him off. I wish to say at the same time that I unfortunately do not consider descriptions in the Western press about my physical features accurate. Let me quote one: "Urban presides with his glasses on his nose, his bald head shining in the light of the television spotlights and with his ears sticking out so much it seems that they might lift his round face into the air at any moment." I would like to remind you that the physical features of the Poles are being represented by Mrs Joanna Karska at the beauty contest in Miami, not by me.

AMNESTY ACT BENEFITS ALMOST 112,000 TO DATE

LD062207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Two weeks ago the bill on amnesty became law. To date a total of nearly 112,000 have benefited from it. Today the courts made decisions to apply the amnesty regulations in cases of more than 5,500 persons. Of these 1,947 persons were either pardoned or had their terms of imprisonment reduced. Today 1,243 persons left prisons and detention centers. According to information from the Central Board for Penal Establishments, a total of 22,901 persons have been freed to date, of whom 1,126 are women. Among the released were 39 sentenced and 506 temporarily arrested for politically motivated crimes.

KPN HEAD: BALUKA STILL HELD AT BARCZEWO PRISON

NC061805 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Edmund Baluka, who led the December 1970 naval shipyard strikes at Szczecin, was on Saturday the last of the seven political prisoners at Barczewo prison in northern Poland not to have been freed under the recent amnesty, former fellow-inmate Leszek Moczulski said here today.

Mr Moczulski, president of the outlawed Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), left the prison on Saturday morning.

He said he saw Mr Baluka shortly before leaving and Mr Baluka was in "good physical and moral shape."

However, Mr Moczulski added, "he was afraid he would not be freed" under the amnesty, or else freed and "expelled from Poland."

Mr Balula, who has a French wife and son, entered Poland secretly during the August 1980 strikes. He was interned on December 13, 1981, when the authorities declared a state of siege, and than accused of "anti-state plotting."

In June 1983 he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Questioned by telephone as to whether Mr Baluka had been freed, Barczewo prison officials said that they did not give out that kind of information.

SOLIDARITY LEADER RELEASED FROM PRISON 6 AUGUST

NC061856 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 6 (AFP) -- Karol Modzelewski, aged 47, one of seven leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union facing charges of "plotting against the state", was released from Rakowiecka prison here today, reliable sources said.

Mr. Modzelewski, who had been held for two-and-a-half years, is the fifth of the seven leaders to be released, under an Amnesty Law voted by the Polish parliament on July 21.

SEJM HOLDS FINAL MEETING OF SPRING SESSION

LD011555 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 1 Aug 84

[By PAP parliamentary correspondent Maurycy Kamieniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, August 1 -- The final meeting in the Polish Sejm's (parliament) spring session announced elections to the Sejm to be staged in 1985.

The session was the first one held in the Sejm's current term of office extended beyond a normal four-year period. The reasons for this extension were connected with creating better conditions for the country to overcome the political crisis and achieve further normalization.

The elections to people's councils reaffirmed progress in political stability and were the next step on the road to national accord.

The parliament paid much attention to its programme-formulating activity concerning the country's socio-economic development during its seven plenary meetings from April till July, and through the Sejm committees' work (nearly 280 meetings).

The parliamentary debate was held on the housing policy, food economy and maritime policy, as well as the government's report on the course of implementing the three-year plan in 1983.

The Sejm also reduced the number of its 25 committees to 20, and partially changed their structure to make it more subject-oriented.

The committees passed 44 desiderata and opinions, and the deputies tabled 30 interpelations and questions.

TRAINING, CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES IN SLUPSK

LD061707 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Training and defense exercises code-named "Youth-84" have been held in Slupsk. Taking part were young members of voluntary labor brigades [OHP], factory civil defense teams, and the aeroclub and air ambulance service.

In a difficult terrain the OHP members and civil self-defense teams cooperating with them have shown efficiency in giving aid to the injured, extinguishing fires, and seizing polluted buildings. Normally members of the OHP are studying and working in the construction industry as well as in many work establishments. They perform ordinary production tasks. At the same time they are being trained to cope when the occasion arises with very complex civil defense objectives.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED -- The Warsaw Voivodship Court has registered two new national trade union organizations. With these, the number of national trade union organizations reached 109. The two registered are: the Federation of Factories Trade Union Organizations of the Employees of Inland Navigation, and the Federation of Orbis State Enterprise [Polish State Travel Bureau]. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 2 Aug 84 LD]

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TALKS, VISIT

AU061747 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign affairs, who concluded his official visit to our country on 2 August, met with editors and reporters of the central press, the Romanian press agency AGERPRES, radio and television, and foreign press reporters in Bucharest before departing Bucharest.

On this occasion the Belgian minister made a statement regarding the objective of his visit to Romania. Referring to the meeting he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest noted that "it was an excellent opportunity to deepen the dialogue between our countries and to discuss various issues of the international situation. I dare say that my talks these days in Romania were extremely interesting, fruitful, substantial, and constructive and were held in a warm atmosphere. Our great problem is how to ease the tension between East and West and how to create sound bases for limiting and reducing armaments and for disarmament. I believe that this is the serious problem facing all responsible politicians, whether from the East or West."

The talks held, particularly those with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the minister noted, and the visit to your country are proof of the fact that we appreciate Romania's activities and particularly her president's activities aimed at creating climate propitious to detente in East-West relations. We appreciate the Romanian president's efforts, the policy promoted by him, and his proposals, which we consider very interesting.

Referring to Romanian-Belgian relations, Leo Tindemans stated that "they are very good, but there are always means for further improvement. Together we examined economic relations in particular, and in this context we discussed the initiatives we can take both at a bilateral level and at an EEC level and ways of cooperating in the world. From this point of view as well, we can say that the visit to Romania was very useful."

Concluding, the foreign minister of Belgium stated that he was pleasantly impressed with the reception extended to him and with the places he saw and the people he met during his short trip to our country.

The guest then answered reporters' questions.

DASCALESCU CONGRATULATES NEW FRENCH PREMIER

AU020822 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Laurent Fabius, premier of the Government of the Republic of France, on his appointment to that position. The cable conveys warm congratulations and wishes for success to Laurent Fabius in fulfilling his lofty mission. It also expresses the conviction that the traditional Romanian-French relations of friendship and cooperation will continue to expand to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and of cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

6 INTELLECTUALS INDICTED FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

Portrayed SFRY Malevolently

LD061418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- The following statement by the district public prosecutor was published in Belgrade today:

After completing investigation proceedings the district public prosecutor brought charges before the District Court in Belgrade today against six persons for the criminal offense of conspiring to carry out hostile activity under Article 136 Paragraph 1 and in connection with Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code:

Vladimir Miljanovic of Belgrade, born 1946, unfinished student at the Faculty of Philosophy, without permanent employment, so far sentenced twice -- in Belgrade in 1979 for the criminal act of hostile propaganda and in Sarajevo in 1973 for the criminal act of insulting the SFRY;

Miodrag Milic, of Belgrade, born 1929, secondary vocational training, without permanent employment, not previously sentenced;

Dragomir Olujic, of Belgrade, born 1949, degree in political science, employed as reader and documentist in Belgrade Radio's economic program, not sentenced before;

Gordon Jovanovic of Kraljevo, temporarily living in Belgrade, born 1961, a student at the faculty of philosophy, not previously sentenced;

Pavlusko Imsirovic, of Belgrade, born 1948, unfinished student at the Faculty of Transportation, in permanent employment, sentenced in Belgrade in 1971 for the criminal act of conspiring against the people and state;

Milan Nikolic, of Belgrade, born 1947, graduate in sociology, employed at the Institute for Agricultural Economics, formerly sentenced in Belgrade in 1971 for the criminal act of conspiring against the people and state.

Evidence was collected during the investigation showing that in recent years up to April 1984 the accused conspired in Belgrade to create and organizationally strengthen a group of persons for the purpose of carrying out acts aimed at undermining and unconstitutionally changing the sociopolitical system and the existing organs of power. Thus during this period of time, in accordance with the organized system of keeping each other informed, they prepared and held illegal meetings in their own or others apartments which were attended, apart from them, most frequently by 15 to 25 other persons. In statements made at these meetings they provided guidelines for the organizational consolidation of the group and directed its activity. In doing so they portrayed the existing sociopolitical conditions in the country malevolently and untruthfully, attacking the achievements of the struggle for national liberation and the building of socialism and calling for and urging a change in the social order.

The following were discovered during the investigation and confiscated from the accused: a number of books and journals whose distribution is forbidden on the basis of valid court decisions; articles whose authors have been indicted and whose contents are incriminating; several issues of the emigre journal NASA REC; and photocopies of a text entitled "Red Army Faction -- Urban Guerrilla Concept."

4 Arrested With Djilas in May

NC061606 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Six Yugoslav intellectuals were charged today with forming an assocation for "hostile activities" against Yugoslavia, the Belgrade public prosecutor announced.

The six were: Vladimir Miljanovic, aged 38, a sociologist; Miodrag Milic, aged 55, a writer and filmmaker; Dragomir Olujic, aged 35, a journalist; Gordan Jovanovic, aged 23, a student; Pavlusko Imsirovic, aged 36, a translator; and Milan Nikolic, aged 37, a sociologist.

All were arrested last May but were released provisionally on July 3 under pressure from their lawyers and public opinion. Three of them -- Mr Miljanovic, a leader of the 1968 student movement in Belgrade, Mr Imsirovic, and Mr Nikolic -- went on hunger strike for about 40 days.

According to the indictment, the six carried out their "hostile activities" at "illegal meetings" held up to last April in their homes. The meetings were called "free universities."

Police raided one of the meetings and arrested 28 intellectuals, including Milovan Djilas, once Tito's right-hand man, and four of the six intellectuals indicted today.

BILIC ON SELF-CRITICISM, IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

LD061708 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- I think that the situation is such now that all of us must, by not neglecting the further and speedier development of self-management, democratic freedoms, criticism and self-criticism and not abandoning the freeing from dogmatism and liberalism, rise in defense of our actions. Of course, this does not apply to every detail but certainly to the program orientation. We must be less inclined to destroy and more inclined to build. I do not exaggerate when I say that this is virtually a vital issue. I would say: He who has no discipline lets the enemy into his ranks. There is much political and moral libertinism in our country and the time is here, as Tito would say, to reach for the skies.

This was stated by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his interview with the weekly DANAS when replying to the question of whether it is correct that on the basis of some measures the "disciplining" of the country has begun in Yugoslavia.

Continuing his reply to this question, Bilic said that he believes that the party debate on the proposed LCY Central Committee conclusions would create a unified view of how this society should march forward. Bilic defined this by saying that what has been sent to the LC membership is nothing very new but contains some new nuances.

Bilic stressed that these conclusions do not contain the requests contained in the letter by President Tito and the Executive Bureau because when Comrade Tito and the Executive Bureau addressed that letter to the membership, following the well-known events at the beginning of the seventies, it was at a time of a favorable economic and social climate.

Of the past 10 years since the letter, Bilic went on, we experienced 6 or 8 of them on the wave of prosperity. In the political sense, perhaps we have implemented many things contained in the letter -- there is the Constitution, etc. -- but we have not implemented the letter in an economic and social sense. In the meantime, in many spheres even deeper erosion has taken place. The times do not give us the right to behave today the way we did after the letter. Not because we perhaps would not want to, but because both the times and the existing difficulties do not permit such luxury. If we do not understand that we must change quite a lot, from relations in production to the way we live and think, we shall have to pay the price.

Replying to the question about the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, Bilic said that there has been no evenness in our society up to now eighter. The principle of to each according to his work, according to his merits, still does not operate. Thus we have great social differences and at the same time the tendency of leveling out. There must, of course, be unevenness, but there should be the least possible injustice.

If the position of those who are worst off further worsens, this could lead to social crises and even social unrest. We must avoid this at all cost.

Speaking about the situation on the ideological front, Bilic stressed that we can and must resolve a lot of things, in the first place through democratic ideological struggle. When there is no ideological struggle, administrative measures are applied, measures which are perhaps not necessary except in extreme need when someone wants to undermine or threaten the achievements of the revolution, especially if he is linked with forces outside the country. There are those who think that they will force us to change our policy if they join forces with our enemies abroad.

Of course, not all of this is accidental. It forms part and parcel of the strategy of the struggle against socialism and communism waged by certain forces in the world and also against this new Yugoslavia. It is this context that should be taken into consideration when we at times undertake an administrative measure. Our friends in the world must know why we do this; we are not playing around, this not a mere wrangle or the strengthening of tendencies of a totalitarian regime. I know that some think that we are making up the rumor about instability, insecurity and threat to Yugoslavia so that we might carry out our little arrests.

Were they allowed, this revolution and the LCY would betray themselves. Regardless of the fact that at times we do something careless, regardless of the fact whether we have arrested someone or not, whether we have banned one thing or another, I think that these are, nevertheless, marginal matters, mere episodes. What we do should not be judged by mere episodes alone.

Our LC, its people, and especially its leadership, must fight to change the world and not engage in political games, demagogy and fawning. I would say displeasure with and revulsion toward "politicians" is created among the public. Some of you journalists also contribute to creating this.

What is at stake here is political fairness and not criticism or hushing up. The evaluation of whether we are all guilty, which is fairly frequently present in the public is not entirely mature. Nevertheless, as long as we refer to all of us as not being guilty, it means that we do not see that what should be done first and foremost is to change social relations and not only people. Leadership, whatever kind it is, is after all only a manifestation of social conduct.

Social relations must lead this country; it is through them that the responsibility of everyone, and in particular of those who take greater part in the decisionmaking process, must be demanded. Let everyone be accountable both to the public and to those who elected him. Some still talk as if they had not lived and made decisions in this society for 40 years, Jure Bilic said at the end of his interview.

BANKS RESCHEDULE ONE-THIRD OF INTERNAL DEBTS

LD061836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 6 (TANJUG) -- At the request of Yugoslav firms, Yugoslav banks have rescheduled some 42 billion dinars (approx. 155 dinars to the U.S. dollar) out of a total of 120 billion dinars in payments due.

Yugoslav Banking Association secretary Milovan Milutinovic told TANJUG that banks were capable of rescheduling debts totalling 70 billion dinars owed by enterprises unable to repay them. Annual principal and interest payments by Yugoslav firms amount to some 130 billion dinars, he added.

Banks are studying every request for rescheduling with the utmost attention, Milutinovic explained. He said the measure was aimed at providing funds for profitable reproduction and, above all, for working assets.

Banks have granted enterprises' request for alleviating their financial position after real, positive interest rates were introduced as part of the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilisation Programme.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia recently adopted a federal government proposal for [word indistinct] taxes and similar obligations payable by enterprises in order to enable them to acquire working assets and increase output. Up to now, the bulk of reproduction funds and, above all, working assets, has been provided through banking credits.

Milutinovic said that Yugoslav firms were still reluctant to accept allocation credits extended by a number of Western countries for the purchase of raw materials and semi-manufactures.

He said that a total of one billion 137 million dollars in credits had been placed at the disposal of the Yugoslav economy this year, which sum Yugoslav firms were invited to use on condition that they themselves ensured repayment in hard currency through increased exports.

Milutinovic added that regulations which would considerably facilitate and accelerate the utilisation of these credits would soon be adopted. Among other things, Yugoslav firms will be able to use these "commodity credits" to import spare parts and, in some cases, equipment.

AGREEMENT ENVISAGED ON OIL SUPPLIES FROM SAUDIS

LD061858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Zagreb, August 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Saudi Arabia have pointed to possibilities for reaching an agreement on the production and export of food to Saudi Arabia in return for Saudi oil. During talks held at the chamber of the economy of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Shaykh Harb al-Zahair expressed interest in joint ventures in Yugoslavia, especially in the fields of food production and tourism.

On behalf of his government, Shaykh Harb al-Zahair, who heads a Saudi economic delegation currently visiting this country, also discussed business cooperation with the Geotechnika enterprise of Zagreb as the implementor of a project in which a number of Yugoslav firms would participate.

Both sides said that major prospects exist for developing cooperation in the petrochemical, construction, and capital developments branches, in equipping industrial installations, and in research.

Yugoslav expertise in agriculture was also underlined, as well as the possibility of its application in the Arab countries.

HIROSHIMA ANNIVERSARY STRESSES NEED FOR DIALOGUE

LD061025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 6 (TANJUG) -- "Never again Hiroshima," "Never again Nagasaki," have been the main slogans of the Japanese anti-nuclear movement, which is again gaining in strength, TANJUG Tokyo correspondent Zarko Modric writes for the Yugoslav daily BORBA on the occasion of the world's first atom bomb explosion at Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

Hiroshima was razed to the ground -- 145,000 people were killed, 156,000 wounded and thousands still feel the consequences of the explosion.

The one-time weakening of the very broad anti-nuclear movement in Japan, the only country to feel the terrible consequences of nuclear arms, came partly also as a result of a policy persistently pursued by the Japanese Government. The government in Tokyo, the newspaper BORBA sets out, upholds nuclear disarmament in words, but continues strengthening military cooperation with the U.S. and relies on the "nuclear umbrella," which is to protect Japan from "Soviet threat."

One of the reasons that perhaps had [word indistinct] influence on the strengthening of the anti-nuclear movement was the recent statement by U.S. military expert Gene Laroc, who pointed up the fact that the largest U.S. military base is situated near Tokyo, in a valley inhabited by some 30 million people. A potential nuclear attack on the base would cause such great losses in human lives that the consequences of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings would seem almost insignificant, he warned.

BORBA recalls the Hiroshima tragedy in a commentary headlined "Waiting for the Dialogue" and stresses the need for dialogue between the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

"Although the post-war period is described as an epoch of the longest world peace," the commentary says that, "Over 150 wars were recorded in that period, of which those between Iran and Iraq, in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and El Salvador still persist."

"The world spends a million dollars for armaments every minute," BORBA warns. "In such a situation, the leaders of the two superpowers have not met once for the 3.5 years since President Reagan came to the White House." Surely such a dialogue has no alternative, the BORBA commentary concludes.

MUBARAK VISIT CONTINUES; MEETS WITH DJURANOVIC

Arrives for Talks, Holiday

LD061322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Husni Mubarak, president of the Republic of Egypt, arrived in Brioni with his wife today for a short visit to Yugoslavia. At Pula airport the highranking visitor and his wife were welcomed and met by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife, and by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other personalities.

Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, minister of foreign affairs, Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Political Office of the President of the Repbulic, and others arrived in Yugoslavia with the Egyptian president.

After their cordial meeting at Pula airport the visitors and their hosts sailed aboard the yacht Podgorka to Brioni, where Husni Mubarak will reside during his visit to Yugoslavia.

After talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will stay in Yugoslavia for a short time with his wife on holiday.

Yugsolav-Egyptian talks will start this afternoon. The two presidents and their aides are expected to exchange views on bilateral cooperation and topical international problems. The talks are expected to deal, among other things, with hotbeds of crisis in the world and nonaligned countries' efforts to put an end to them by means of negotiations.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will give a dinner in honor of the Egyptian president tonight during which the visitor and his hosts are expected to exchange toasts.

Yugoslav-Egyptian talks will resume tomorrow.

Cordial, Friendly Atmosphere

LD061801 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Husni Mubarak, president of the Republic of Egypt, have begun official political talks, in which their colleagues are also taking part. In the summit talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the tradition of openness and constructive dialogue between the two friendly countries was again confirmed. We have received a telephone dispatch from Brioni by Silva Celebrini-Tepsic:

[Celebrini-Tepsic] In the talks still in progress at the Villa Vrionka in Brioni the two presidents expressed satisfaction with the development of mutual relations, the roots of which go back to the fifties, virtually to the time when here in Brioni Presidents Tito and An-Nasir and Indian Prime Minister Nehru laid the foundations for the idea of nonalignment. At Brioni [words indistinct] the mutually useful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt was confirmed several times. Though this cooperation is developing to mutual satisfaction there is still room to intensify it, in particular in the economic sphere.

In addition to bilateral relations the Yugoslav-Egyptian talks can certainly not bypass the topical issues of international policy and the Nonaligned Movement which, in the view of representatives of both sides, plays an important role in resolving the accumulated problems in a Europe divided into blocs and in a Middle East devastated by war, and which offers prospects for speedier solution of the world's economic and political problems.

Complete Initial Meeting

LD062039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Pula, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia; and Husni Mubarak, president of the Republic of Egypt, began official talks this afternoon in the white villa in Brioni, with the two presidents' associates also taking part. Today's top-level exchange of views -- the fourth in the last 2 years -- proceeded in a friendly atmopshere, characteristic of relations between the two countries. Presidents Veselin Djuranovic and Husni Mubarak recalled that their meeting held in a historic place because it was here in Brioni that almost 3 decades before, Presidents Tito, An-Nasir, and Nehru met to chart the direction and activities of the policy of nonalignment, which has become the vision of modern mankind. In this sense both sides pointed to the historic role of Presidents Tito and An-Nasir and their contribution to the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt.

Today's exchange of views was devoted exclusively to bilateral questions. It was agreed that this cooperation is developing favorably but that not all the opportunities for advancing it have been exploited. The need exists for expanding and balancing commodity exchange. It was stressed that higher forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and specialization, have to be sought. In this connection it was emphasized that there is mutual interest in favorably resolving certain arrangements in this sphere as quickly as possible. Thus, for example, it was indicated that the talks on cooperation in the production of tractors and certain other spheres, should be concluded. That should have a positive effect on overall economic relations. Talks are currently being held on about twenty projects in industrial cooperation.

Following today's talks Presidents Veselin Djuranovic and Husni Mubarak made short statements to journalists, evaluating very positively today's meeting and the bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The two presidents' talks will continue tomorrow. They are expected to exchange views on international issues, such as crisis spots, the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa, and so on. In this connection there will also be mention of the activity of the nonaligned countries and their role in solving the current international problems.

LI XIANNIAN'S UPCOMING VISIT PREVIEWED

AU061653 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 84 p 2

[Report by permanent correspondent Dj. Radenkovic]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Aug -- In connection with the published announcement that Li Xiannian, PRC president, will visit Yugoslavia at the end of August or the beginning of September at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, it is assessed in Beijing that the visit expresses, on the one hand, the very friendly relations and cooperation that exist between China and our country and which are constantly expanding, and, on the other hand, that this cooperation will significantly contribute to the further deepening and expansion of mutual links.

This political event is all the more important because this is the first visit of a Chinese head of state to Yugoslavia. This visit is, in fact, a return visit for the visit that President Tito paid in China in 1977 when he was welcomed in a spectacular way and with great warmth in Beijing.

Recently, the meetings between the leading figures of China and Yugoslavia have become noticeably more frequent -- this is a clear sign of a mutual desire for better mutual acquaintance and for developing fruitful cooperation in various fields. It is particularly necessary to recall that in May of last year, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, visited Yugoslavia, while in May and June of this year Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited China.

In addition to important political contacts and exchanges of views, new prospects have been opened for economic cooperation which to date has lagged behind the achieved level of political closeness, particularly in the field of modern forms of industrial cooperation as a new, higher quality in economic cooperation. Bilateral links are being successfully developed also in culture and in other fields. China, it is always stressed in Beijing, highly values the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment and peace which it considers as very close to its own international views and practice. In addition, it is noted, in its new economic and general domestic policy with which, in building its socialist system, it has resolutely rejected its previous adherence to dogmas, China is very interested in the social, political, and economic experiences of Yugoslavia.

INTER-GERMAN THAW PART OF SOVIET STRATEGY

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["USSR, GDR: A Tested Alliance" -- TANJUG headline; by Branko Stosic]

[Text] Moscow, August 6 (TANJUG) -- The latest coming closer together between the two German states would be unimaginable without the Soviet Union's blessing and, so, possible differences in approach between Moscow and Berlin can be explained only by the differing statuses of the superpower and its ally. In this, the Soviet Union is sacred when it comes to its tactical and strategic decisions. The two Germanys coming closer to each other was needed by the Soviet Union as a valve and as a breach in the West's front against the East in the same measure, if not in a greater measure, as Berlin's immediate interests imposed so.

The Moscow visit by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leaders of the ruling coalition in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the attentions paid by their hosts to them confirm that Berlin's orientation towards a thaw in its relations with Bonn is a part in the Soviet Union's foreign-policy strategy. The German Democratic Republic's leaders with party chief Erich Honecker at their head have never missed to place emphasis on their "fraternal alliance" and "life-tested" relations with the Soviet Union and on their country's being a "reliable component part" of the Warsaw bloc.

This is why Soviet warnings against revenge-seeking trends growing stronger in the Federal Republic can be taken as part of a message to the other side, and to its own allies as well, that the frontier between the two Germanys is unchangeable and final in the Soviet view. In its views on its allies Moscow is more sensitive to their behavior on the international scene than to their deviations in home policies. Therefore, PRAVDA's criticism of Berlin may possibly be an objection to its ally, having not shown sensitivity enough in so sensitive a field of relations between the blocs.